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This Week—

BY M. I. N. I.

A survey of American opinion in Harper's magazine says the people want a bigger Navy, a stronger Army, a larger air force and military training for the CCC, all to protect our peace. Sound thinking in a world of undeclared war, and threatened by a general war!

* * *

Reserve officers numbering 188 received commissions in the Regular Army Air Corps this week. Welcome to the colors!

* * *

A yellow jacket stung the efficient Miss Philbert, assistant to the Navy press relations officer, while she was typing "The President chose the name of USS Hornet for the new aircraft carrier." Please, Mr. President, no more names from the wasp family.

* * *

Six thousand men of the Army will receive increases in grades and ratings, according to the distribution tables published this week. Uncle Sam is slow, but, if it's any comfort, he comes through at last.

* * *

Gossips say that either Capt. Edgar Woods, formerly personal physician of Secretary Swanson, or Capt. Ross McIntire, the President's physician, will be appointed Surgeon General of the Navy when Rear Adm. P. S. Rossiter retires on December 1. The "new accent on youth" is said to weigh heavily in favor of the latter.

* * *

Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams, the Adjutant General, turned over to Ft. Benning this week the largest theatre in the Army. The cost, \$223,000, came from the profits of the Army Motion Picture Fund and the WPA, not a dollar from War Department appropriations.

* * *

The 77th Pursuit Squadron at Barksdale Field, La., which won the Frank Luke trophy for the highest aerial gunnery score, is proud of the fact that its outstanding member, 2nd Lt. C. P. Lessing, is a reserve officer on active duty with it. His score was 1192 out of a possible 1900.

* * *

Compensation for service as officials in athletic contests cannot be accepted by officers in the 8th Corps Area under an order issued by Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, commanding. A wise decision, since Congress frowns on such paid activities, nevertheless, it emphasizes the importance of adequate pay provision.

* * *

The Coast Guard will get an additional \$300,000 from PWA shortly. That will help, but more funds are required by it as well as by the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps.

* * *

So far as the Navy knows the lone German warship on this side of the Atlantic is the cruiser Emden, believed to be in the Caribbean Sea. She is a namesake of that gallant commerce destroyer of the World War, which was sunk after a long chase by a superior Australian force.

Navy to Seek Improved Bases and Modern Ships

Strengthening of naval base facilities and modernization of battleships and submarines heads a list of legislative proposals drafted in the Navy Department this week for submission to Congress.

Noteworthy in the list of legislation prepared by the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William D. Leahy, after consideration of the recommendations of the various bureaus is the absence of any personnel measures. In fact, in sending the list of legislation to the Judge Advocate General for the signature of the Secretary of the Navy and presentation to Congress next January, the Chief of Naval Operations specifically recommended that a Staff Corps personnel bill and a number of other important bills be not put on the Department's legislative list at this time.

Eight measures were listed by the Chief of Naval Operations as "essential" and 43 other projects as "desirable." Besides a shore construction bill, listed as "No. 1" in importance, in which there is included provision for a graving dock at Pearl Harbor and another floating dry dock, and authorization for the modernization of the five battleships and six submarines; legislation listed as "essential" includes a bill to authorize the requisitioning of merchant vessels and commercial aircraft prior to proclamation of war or an emergency; the Naval CMTC bill; permission to award contracts for munitions to other than the lowest bidder; acquisition of reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials; a naval oil conservation bill; and authorization for 100 acting assistant surgeons.

Of chief interest, however, was the Chief of Naval Operations' action on a number of projects desired by the bureau chiefs and the Major General Commandant of Marines. Under Departmental procedure, the latter comment on a list, drawn up by the Judge Advocate General containing proposals for inclusion in the Navy's legislative priority list. These are coordinated and referred to the Chief of Naval Operations for action. The CNO then prepares a list, listing certain items as "essential," others as "desirable" and recommends that the remainder be not included. This is then presented to the Secretary of the Navy for action.

In addition to Staff Corps personnel legislation, which is advocated by Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, Chief Constructor and Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Chief Civil Engineer, and opposed by Rear Adm. P. S. Rossiter, Surgeon General and Rear Adm. Charles Conard, Paymaster General, the Chief of Naval Operations disapproved a bureau proposal to designate Aviation Cadets as "Flight Ensigns," another measure proposing that assistant bureau chiefs be rear admirals of the lower half, and other proposals for restoration of pay lost in change of pay grade by the Economy Act, designation of Staff bureau heads as extra numbers, and advanced retirement of Marine Corps Staff heads.

While disappointed that the Chief of Naval Operations ruled against their proposal for liberalization of Staff Corps

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Stream-line Division Ordered

Final approval was given this week to the project to put the new Infantry division organization into effect for an extended test and orders were issued for the reorganization of the Second Division into the highly mobile, hard-hitting pattern popularly known as "stream-lined."

The Second Division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank W. Rowell, USA, and has Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, USA, as Chief of Staff. The bulk of the Division is at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., while one of its brigades is at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

The reorganization of the Division, which conducted field tests of the proposal last Fall, goes into effect at once. Necessary motor transportation will, it is understood, be secured as rapidly as possible out of the current year's funds.

One of the regiments at Ft. Francis E. Warren will begin immediately to form along the new lines, excess personnel being distributed elsewhere in the Corps Area. This regiment will work intensively on its part of the program through this Winter. Early next Spring, probably, the Warren units will be moved to San Antonio to join the rest of the Division for Divisional exercises.

Opposing Mobile Force Discussed at Critique

Field exercises conducted by troops of the Seventh Corps Area at Camp McCoy, Wis., this month demonstrated the need for improving communications within a command and showed that artillery must be provided with effective anti-tank defense.

The maneuvers, held under the direction of Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, USA, were concluded Sept. 10 with a critique at which Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, Seventh Corps Area Commander, the commanders of the opposing forces in the exercises and the chief umpires spoke on the lessons to be drawn from what occurred. Besides the need for improved communications and anti-tank defense for artillery, it was brought out in their discussions that vulnerability of an infantry motorized column operating on an exposed flank without proper convoy, outweighs the practicability of such a movement.

The critique of the special field exercise was held at Umpire Headquarters at 1:30 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 10, 1938. General Ford in his opening remarks paid tribute to the Commanding General of the Sixth Corps Area for his cooperation in making Camp McCoy and its facilities available to the troops of the Seventh Corps Area, and to his own command in the following statement:

"I have attended a great many maneuvers and I have yet to see a response equal to that given by the troops during these operations. I visited all the units engaged, and found, without exception, that the men were well instructed and diligent in their efforts to carry out the mission given them."

Following the Commanding General, comments on the activities of the maneuver were made by the Chief Umpire,

(Please turn to Back Page)

Navy Names Pay Board to Report to Congress

The Secretary of the Navy this week appointed a board of eight officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to make a study of the naval pay situation and draft a bill for presentation to the House Naval Affairs Committee in January, revising the commissioned, warrant and enlisted pay system. The board met and organized Wednesday and will meet again next Wednesday.

Rear Adm. Frank H. Sadler, USN, member of the General Board, was named as chairman. Other members are:

Capt. Edward R. Wilson, SC, USN, on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and a member of the 1929 McNamee Pay Board.

Capt. Theodore S. Wilkinson, USN, Chief of the Planning Division, Bureau of Navigation, and recorder of the McNamee Board.

Comdr. Greene W. Dugger, Jr., USN, on duty in the Shore Establishments Division, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Lt. Col. Donald Curtis, A A & I, USMC, legislative officer, Marine Corps Headquarters.

Comdr. W. B. Young, SC, USN, Chief, Planning Division Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Maj. John Halla, APM, USMC, Paymaster Department, Marine Corps Headquarters.

Commander Young was designated as recorder.

The text of the board's directive follows:

From: Secretary of the Navy.

To: Rear Adm. F. H. Sadler.

Subject: Board to make recommendations regarding legislation affecting the pay and allowances of personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps.

1. A board consisting of yourself as senior member and of Capt. Edward R. Wilson, SC, USN, Capt. Theodore S. Wilkinson, USN, Comdr. Greene W. Dugger, Jr., USN, Lt. Col. Donald Curtis, USMC, Comdr. W. B. Young, SC, USN, and Maj. John Halla, USMC, as additional members, is hereby ordered to convene on Wednesday, Sept. 21, or as soon thereafter as practicable for the purpose of studying the effect upon the Navy and Marine Corps of the existing laws governing the pay and allowances of the personnel thereof, and to recommend such modifications in these laws as may appear necessary or desirable to increase the efficiency of the Navy and Marine Corps.

2. Commander Young will act as recorder.

3. The proceedings of the board will be conducted in so far as may be practicable, in accordance with instructions contained in Naval Courts and Boards and the recommendations forwarded to the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, direct, or before Dec. 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

4. The board will make a thorough study of the matter hereby submitted to it, if believed necessary or desirable to the efficiency of the Navy and Marine Corps, will recommend pay schedules and corollary provisions deemed satisfactory. The board will seek the maximum simplicity in the schedules and recommendations and will give consideration to former studies of the matter hereby presented in so far as such studies may be applicable or appropriate.

5. In conducting its study the board is authorized to call witnesses and to require

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188 Reserve Officers Selected To Fill Regular Air Corps' Quota

The War Department announced this week the appointment of 188 reserve officers as Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps, Regular Army, as of October 1, 1938. These appointments, the result of competitive examinations among Air Reservists who are now or have been recently on extended active duty with the Air Corps, fills the increased quota given that Army under the current appropriation bill.

Those selected, in the order they will be placed on the promotion list, with their service station or home address in cases where they are not on active duty, are as follows:

Francis Henry MacDuff, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Harold Lewis Jones, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Arman Peterson, Barksdale Fld., La.
Herbert Madison West, Jr., Barksdale Fld., La.
Francis Dodge Shoemaker, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Alvin Roubal Luedcke, Panama Canal Dept.
Henry Russell Spierer, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Willard Van Deman Brown, Barksdale Fld., La.
William Ray Boutz, Randolph Fld., Tex.
William Haldane Councill, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Kenneth Ray Kreps, March Fld., Calif.
Peter Havens Remington, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Patrick William McIntyre, March Fld., Calif.
Donald William Haarman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Blaine Ballif Campbell, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Morris Henry Shedd, Panama Canal Dept.
Kermit Arthur Tyler, Moffett Fld., Calif.
Mayhue Delbert Blalne, Cranford, N. J.
Howard Fish Nichols, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Philip Beeton Klein, Dallas, Tex.
Marion Malcolm, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Frederick Lawrence Moore, Moffett Fld., Calif.
Charles Emlen Marion, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Ben Ivan Funk, March Fld., Calif.
Follett Bradley, Jr., Hamilton Fld., Calif.
Richard William Simons, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
James Britt League, Jr., Langley Fld., Va.
John Spencer Hardy, Barksdale Fld., La.
Thomas Scott Algert, LaJolla, Calif.
Harry Louis Donicht, Panama Canal Dept.
Charles Harold Stockdale, Brooks Fld., Tex.
Ladson Green Eskridge, Jr., Panama Canal Dept.
Francis Harry Matthews, Hawaiian Dept.
Ryder Waldo Finn, Hawaiian Dept.
Robert Franklin Hardy, March Fld., Calif.
William Franklin Miller, San Diego, Calif.
Paul Wietzel Zehring, Scott Fld., Ill.
Arthur Jenkins Pierce, Hamilton Fld., Calif.
Robert Francis Worden, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Roy William Osborn, Kelly Fld., Tex.
James Bradford Baker, Scott Fld., Ill.
William Grover Benn, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Herbert Reed Volin, Hawaiian Dept.
Alton Thomas Bennett, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Henry Garfield Thorne, Jr., Selfridge Fld., Mich.
William Albert Hatcher, Jr., March Fld., Calif.
Baskin Reid Lawrence, Jr., Langley Fld., Va.
Sam Philippe Triffy, Langley Fld., Va.
Earl Bernard Young, Langley Fld., Va.
Robert Alva Ping, Langley Fld., Va.
William Mason Reid, Langley Fld., Va.
James Thomas Connally, March Fld., Calif.
Jack Lincoln Schoch, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
Bernard Adolf Schriever, Seattle, Wash.
Harold Ernest Watson, Langley Fld., Va.
Cy Wilson, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Craven Clark Rogers, Barksdale Fld., La.
William Lewis Curry, Langley Fld., Va.
Audrin Rotha Walker, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Calvin Ely Peeler, Panama Canal Dept.
James Oldham Ellis, Berwyn, Ill.
Sven Harold Ecklund, March Fld., Calif.
Robert Kay Martin, Barksdale Fld., La.
John Beverly Montgomery, Langley Fld., Va.
John Hitt Eakin, Langley Fld., Va.
John Allen Way, Hamilton Fld., Calif.
James Ferguson, Barksdale Fld., La.
William Brewer Keese, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Joseph Frederick Hunker, Langley Fld., Va.
Martin Ansel Bateman, Hawaiian Dept.
Robert Curtis Sexton, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
William Bell David, Langley Fld., Va.
Robert Francis Burnham, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Clyde Box, March Fld., Calif.
Edward William Ketcham, March Fld., Calif.
Chris Henry William Rueter, Langley Fld., Va.
Horace Armor Shepard, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Don Louis Wilhelm, Jr., Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Herbert Morgan, Jr., Langley Fld., Va.
Franklin Kendall Paul, Panama Canal Dept.
Ben Allen Mason, Jr., Kelly Fld., Tex.
Raleigh Hunter Macklin, Miami, Fla.
Graeme Stewart Bond, Hawaiian Dept.
Marcus Fleming Cooper, Alameda, Calif.
Raymond Victor Schwanbeck, March Fld., Calif.
Robert Melville Caldwell, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Joseph Abbott Thomas, Hawaiian Dept.
Elbert David Reynolds, March Fld., Calif.
Ralph Sheldon Garman, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Ernest Frederick Wackwitz, Jr., Randolph Fld., Tex.
Marvin Christian Demler, Williamsport, Pa.
Cecil Hampton Childre, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Jacob Jerval Brogger, Langley Fld., Va.
Irvine Alfred Rendle, March Fld., Calif.
Junius Waldo Dennison, Jr., Hamilton Fld., Calif.
James Linn Travis, March Fld., Calif.
Frank Claveloux Parker, Jr., Langley Fld., Va.
Ernest Wilbur Keating, Barksdale Fld., La.
George Sutton Brewer, Hawaiian Dept.
Irving Lewis Branch, Hawaiian Dept.
George Wilson Hazlett, Langley Fld., Va.
Roy Edward Warren, Hawaiian Dept.
James Rembert DuBose, Jr., Hamilton Fld., Calif.
Arthur Charles Carlson, Jr., March Fld., Calif.
William Eades, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Donald William Elsenhart, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Sam Maddux, Jr., Panama Canal Dept.
Karl Lewis Polifka, Moffett Fld., Calif.
Robert Reed Stewart, Langley Fld., Va.
William Klahr McNamee, Langley Fld., Va.
Ted Sinclair Faulkner, Hamilton Fld., Calif.
John Howard Payne, Hamilton Fld., Calif.
Robert William Ryder, Chanute Fld., Ill.
Wilbur Danner Camp, Barksdale Fld., La.
Morris Pelham, Barksdale Fld., La.
Avelin Paul Tacon, Jr., Barksdale Fld., La.
Conrad Joe Herlick, March Fld., Calif.
Evart Wilbur Hedlund, LaGrange, Ill.
Paul Franklin Helmick, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.
John Mark Ferris, Hamilton Fld., Calif.
Robert Loughey Johnston, Randolph Fld., Tex.
James John Roberts, Jr., East Orange, N. J.
Lloyd Atwood Walker, Jr., Hawaiian Dept.
Arthur William Schmitt, Jr., March Fld., Calif.
Norris Perry, Langley Fld., Va.
Kenneth Ray Martin, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Maurice Edward Glaser, Rockwell Air Depot, Coronado, Calif.
Leroy Alex Rainey, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Francis Eastham Brenner, Barksdale Fld., La.
Edgar Milton Wittan, Langley Fld., Va.
Robert Franklin Strickland, Barksdale Fld., La.
Ansley Watson, Burbank, Calif.
Edward Gerald Hillery, Langley Fld., Va.
Thomas Ewing Margrave, Langley Fld., Va.
Bel Alen Harcos, Langley Fld., Va.
Henry Ovide Bordelon, March Fld., Calif.
Edward Lewis Reid, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Clyde Charles Harris, Jr., Barksdale Fld., La.
Jean Rogers Byerly, March Fld., Calif.
Herman Francis Lowery, Barksdale Fld., La.
Boyd David Wagner, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Edward George Kiehl, Brownsville, Tex.
Earl Eugene Bates, Jr., Hawaiian Dept.
Arch Graham Campbell, Jr., Barksdale Fld., La.
David Wade, Randolph Fld., Tex.
J. Francis Taylor, Jr., Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Edward Wilford Maschmeyer, Philippine Dept.
Neel Earnest Kearny, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Leonard Muir Rohrbough, Roselle, N. J.
Ray Hamilton Martin, Brooks Fld., Tex.
Frederick John Sutterlin, Barksdale Fld., La.
Murray Alston Bywater, March Fld., Calif.
Delmer Edward Wilson, March Fld., Calif.
Joshua Thomas Winstead, Jr., La Grange, Ill.
Charles Duncan Jones, Barksdale Fld., La.
Ernest Haywood Beverly, Langley Fld., Va.
Jess Anders Smith, Oakland, Calif.
George Edward Schnetzl, March Fld., Calif.
Frederic Grenville Huish, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Claude Edwin Putnam, Jr., Barksdale Fld., La.
Donald Root Strother, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dale Leroy Anderson, Langley Fld., Va.
Eugene Carl Wolz, Marshall Fld., Kans.
Kenneth Wilbur Lawyer, Freeport, Ill.
Elliott Hartley Reed, Marshall Fld., Kans.
Frank Edwin Rouse, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Richard Frederick Lorenz, March Fld., Calif.

Vernon Lake Stintzi, Brooks Fld., Tex.
Clarence Theodore Edwinson, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Theodore Stanley Proxmire, Jr., Selfridge Fld., Mich.
James Carroll Cochran, Hawaiian Dept.
Richard Powers Schumacher, Hawaiian Dept.
Arthur Harold Rogers, Langley Fld., Va.
Whittemell Tompkins Rison, Barksdale Fld., La.
Donald Ellis Ridings, Oakland, Calif.
Leslie Ethridge Martin, Midlothian, Tex.
Preston Patton Pender, Langley Fld., Va.
Gwen Grover Atkinson, Barksdale Fld., La.
Harold Michael Keeffe, Marshall Fld., Kans.
Charles Wesseler Bicking, Langley Fld., Va.
Harry Willson Markey, Seattle, Wash.
Henry Clay Godman, Langley Fld., Va.
Howell Galen Crank, Chanute Fld., Ill.
John Harold Cheatwood, Bolling Fld., D. C.
Thomas Kerns Hampton, San Marino, Calif.
Francis Bernard Gallagher, March Fld., Calif.
Clarence Kinney Longacre, Langley Fld., Va.
William Reynolds Stark, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

General Drum Urges Teamwork

Coordination and teaming of the new weapons of warfare—aircraft and mechanized units—with the old forces of infantry and artillery is the major problem before the army commander of today, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, told a large group of Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve officers assembled Sept. 17, at Ft. Knox, Ky., for the Second Army CPX.

The Second Army Commander speaking on the eve of the exercise, analyzed the effect of the introduction of mechanical implements of war and told his listeners that while air forces may inflict serious damage in board areas and mechanized units may seize important objectives, "the combat team of infantry and artillery is essential to reap the full benefits from the action of these branches and clinch a final decision."

His address, entitled "A Few Considerations of a Modern Army in Battle," follows:

Conception of the Command Post Exercise

Last winter the War Department presented to the Second Army its proposals for our command post exercise of this fall. After an interchange of views, agreement was reached to limit the scope of the exercise to one major phase of the conduct of war. As indicated in our discussions of last evening, this phase is to involve primarily the conduct of battle. During these preliminary discussions the modern equipment of our army was constantly in mind and at that time I determined to create an exercise suitable to, and filled with opportunities for the employment of our modern implements of war. In our play we will utilize elements of the G. H. Q. Air Force, the Mechanized Cavalry, tanks, antiaircraft and antitank guns, motorized units, motor transportation, all the modern means of communication, etc., as well as the older arms and equipment. Furthermore, we desired to picture and to test the existing state of our preparedness, so all forces and supplies in the exercise will be such as we might expect to have 60 days after mobilization is instituted.

All these considerations led to the acceptance of a tactical situation staged in the beginning of a war and one where two opposing armies approaching each other, engage in decisive combat, i. e., a meeting engagement. You will find the problem and its various developments based on such a viewpoint. The main purpose of my remarks this evening is to turn your thoughts in that direction and to discuss briefly the application of our modern armament to such situations.

In the preparation of this exercise and in presenting the views expressed this evening, I have drawn extensively on my personal experiences in the World War and continuous studies of developments since then. In planning and controlling the operations of the First American Army in the Battles of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, a vast battle experience came to me in the capacity of Chief of Staff of that Army. The two months of constant fighting gave that Army a battle test unsurpassed in human and mechanical problems, as well as in tactical, logistical and supply situations. After many dreadful experiences, including possible failures, we succeeded in striking the decisive blow of the war. These experiences have given me invaluable lessons from the viewpoint of command and staff which I will endeavor to pass on to you during this exercise.

The Battle Influences of Modern Implements of War

Since the World War, we have witnessed marked advances in the mechanical implements of war which will have striking influences on the conduct of battle. I will enumerate in a general way only the important changes and improvements.

Airplane's spectacular advance, especially in reliability, range, speed, load, destructiveness and service of information.

Armor-clad cross-country combat vehicles—mechanized forces.

Motorization and expansive road systems for movement of large masses.

Antiaircraft artillery, with greatly improved accuracy and range and means of airplane detection.

An artillery with increased mobility, destructive power, range and speed applied to all weapons from antitank guns to railway artillery.

Infantry weapons with increased penetration, rapidity, range and accuracy.

Chemicals with more efficient propellant instruments as well as more effective defense facilities.

Communications, covering a broad field such as radio with voice, facsimile and television transmission and electrical reproduction instruments, keeping pace with the speed and range of the other advances.

What the future has in store for the fighting man is difficult to foresee; however, we

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A. E. F. 20 YEARS AGO

AFTER remaining in German possession for four years the St. Mihiel salient was wiped out in an attack delivered on Sept. 12, 13 and 14 by American forces acting for the first time as a separate army, under the command of General Pershing. The enemy, unable to offer an effectual resistance at any point where he was attacked, succeeded in extricating part of his force, but lost 15,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns, besides large stores of military supplies of all sorts, much of which he burned, but also much of which fell into the hands of the Allies. Though several French divisions cooperated, the operation was eventually carried out and directed by Americans. The first distinctly American offensive of a major order, it resulted in complete and rapid success, with relatively slight losses. Its peculiar importance lies in the demonstration it furnished of the capacity of our lately organized Army on the Lorraine front to play its proportionate part side by side with the other allied forces, and the ability of that Army to overcome the enemy under reasonable conditions of combat.

In its bearing upon the general outline of Entente strategy the St. Mihiel operation has a further, although less marked importance. It did not constitute a direct blow against Metz, the prime objective point in the Lorraine region and indeed on the western front, as now constituted. However, the enemy was made to pay amply for the privilege of removing his forces from a situation whence he might have been glad to withdraw them of his own accord. It has been reliably reported that the Germans were making plans to evacuate the salient when the attack occurred, and if that is the case, the swift American blow was a strategic success.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Army Motion Picture Service

Characterizing it as not just another building, but as the Army's newest, largest and finest theater, Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams, The Adjutant General of the Army, in dedication ceremonies at the Ft. Benning, Ga., theater, last week presented the new War Department theater to Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Commandant of the Infantry School and his command.

The new Ft. Benning theater, the largest in the Army, seats 1,536 spectators in steel chairs with leather seats and mo-hair backs. It is of brick and stone construction, is air conditioned, and cost \$223,000, according to the figures compiled in the office of Capt. Robert B. Johnston, constructing quartermaster. Of this total \$132,000 was from WPA funds and \$91,000 from non-appropriated funds of the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service.

In his address General Adams said:

"Eighteen years ago, the War Department recognized the importance of the motion picture as a recreational activity for the Army, and organized the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service as the agency to provide this kind of entertainment. This service operates directly under my department, is entirely self-supporting and its business methods conform to those of similar commercial enterprises."

"An important duty of the Army Motion Picture Service is, of course, to provide the facilities for the showing of pictures. It has been a pleasure to erect and equip this building at Ft. Benning and it is my privilege to welcome you all to your new theatre."

"This and all other War Department theatres are provided and are operated solely for the amusement and pleasure of Army personnel and civilian employees. They are not competitors with civilian enterprises and under no circumstances should the patronage of outsiders be solicited or encouraged. All advertising must be confined to the limits of the post."

"Except for the WPA funds used during the past 17 months on the construction program, the funds with which the Army Motion Picture Service has operated during its existence came from the Army. At no time has one cent been appropriated for the Army Motion Picture Service. The success of the service as exemplified by this theatre is attributed to the efficiency of its personnel, the cooperation of the officers and enlisted men who have operated War Department theatres, and the support of the officers and enlisted men who have patronized their own Army theatres—to all I am most grateful."

"The funds received are used to pay for the pictures and the operating expenses. The War Department believes that Army personnel wherever stationed, are entitled to recreational facilities; therefore, a percentage of the funds is used to maintain the services at small posts that are not self-supporting. After these expenses have been met, a percentage is returned each month to each self-supporting post to be used by the commanding officer to further extend the recreational program of the post. The remainder is used to operate and improve the service. No attempt has been made to accumulate a large surplus and no such surplus exists."

Cigarettes in Commissaries

The War Department issued orders this week authorizing an increase in the number of different brands of cigarettes permitted to be carried for sale in the post commissaries. The order came in Circular No. 51 amending Circular No. 47, of 1935. The earlier circular, listing the subsistence stores and other quartermaster supplies authorized for sale, had permitted six brands of cigarettes to be carried. This is now increased to eight brands.

The regulations provide that such resale materials may be purchased "by brand and trade names" * * * to meet customers' demands." Any one store may stock only such brands as are in sufficient demand to permit a turnover of stock in one month.

General Joyce to First Cav. Div.

War Department orders announce the assignment of Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce to command of the First Cavalry Division at Ft. Bliss, Tex. General Joyce, who has commanded the First Cavalry Brigade at Ft. Clark, Tex., since January, 1937, will assume his new duties in the latter part of November, 1938.

Signal Corps School Opens

Ft. Monmouth, N. J.—The Signal Corps School opened Sept. 10, 1938, with the largest regular officers' class in many years. Twenty-five officers from the different branches of service started their ten months' course in modern communications.

Col. Dawson Olmstead, SC, who on Aug. 1, 1938, assumed the duty as Commandant, the Signal Corps School, in his opening address charged the class to take every opportunity in self-improvement and self-education. He pointed out that the Signal Corps School would give the officer the basic training necessary for starting a career in modern communication work but added that only by continuous study and self-improvement can we hope to maintain throughout our service an efficient rating in modern communications. He cited Washington, Lee and Pershing as outstanding leaders who did more to educate themselves than any school.

The roster of the student officers attending, follows:

Capt. Albert M. Pigg, SC.
Capt. John A. Sawyer, (CAC), SC.
1st Lt. Ross T. Sampson, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Charles L. Olin, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Eugene A. Kenny, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. John M. Brown, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Wm. H. Baché, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. LaSister A. Mason, (FA), SC.
1st Lt. Richard J. Meyer, (AC), SC.
1st Lt. Ernest M. Clarke, Inf.
1st Lt. Frank W. Moorman, (Inf.), SC.
1st Lt. Harry J. Lewis, SC.
1st Lt. Walter A. Simpson, SC.
1st Lt. Richard M. Bauer, (Cav.), SC.
1st Lt. Carl A. Laster, USMC.
1st Lt. Wm. N. McGill, USMC.
1st Lt. Fred'k A. Ramsey, Jr., USMC.
1st Lt. Kelso G. Clow, Cav.
1st Lt. Charles W. Shelburne, USMC.
2nd Lt. R. Warren Davis, SC.
2nd Lt. Walter B. Bess, SC.
2nd Lt. Robert F. Frost, SC.
2nd Lt. Eugene R. Patterson, SC.
2nd Lt. Victor H. Wagner, SC.
2nd Lt. Francisco H. Licuanan, Jr., Phil. A.

Army Transport Sailings

St. Mihiel—Leaves New York Oct. 6; arrives Charleston Oct. 8, leaves Oct. 8; arrives Panama Oct. 13, leaves Oct. 14; arrives San Francisco Oct. 24, leaves Nov. 1; arrives Honolulu Nov. 7, leaves Nov. 12; arrives San Francisco Nov. 10, leaves Nov. 20; arrives Panama Dec. 9, leaves Dec. 10; arrives New York Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 28; arrives Charleston Dec. 30, leaves Dec. 30; arrives Panama Jan. 4, leaves Jan. 6; arrives San Francisco Jan. 16, leaves Jan. 21; arrives Honolulu Jan. 27.

Chateau Thierry—Leaves New York Nov. 9; arrives Charleston Nov. 11, leaves Nov. 11; arrives San Juan Nov. 15, leaves Nov. 15; arrives Panama Nov. 18, leaves Nov. 23; arrives Charleston Nov. 28, leaves Nov. 28; arrives New York Nov. 30, leaves Dec. 21; arrives Charleston Dec. 23, leaves Dec. 23; arrives Panama Dec. 28, leaves Jan. 3; arrives New York Jan. 9.

Republic—Leaves San Francisco Sept. 21; arrives Honolulu Oct. 1, leaves Oct. 6; arrives San Francisco Oct. 13, leaves Oct. 18; arrives Panama Oct. 28, leaves Oct. 29; arrives New York Nov. 4, leaves Nov. 15; arrives Panama Nov. 21, leaves Nov. 23; arrives San Francisco Dec. 3, leaves Dec. 9; arrives Honolulu Dec. 16, leaves Dec. 21; arrives San Francisco Dec. 28, leaves Jan. 6; arrives Panama Jan. 16, leaves Jan. 18; arrives New York Jan. 24.

Grant—Arrives San Francisco Sept. 26, leaves Oct. 1; arrives Honolulu Oct. 7, leaves Oct. 8; arrives Guam Oct. 18, leaves Oct. 18; arrives Manila Oct. 24, leaves Oct. 31; arrives Honolulu Nov. 14, leaves Nov. 15; arrives San Francisco Nov. 21.

Ludington—Arrives Honolulu Sept. 24, leaves Sept. 30; arrives San Francisco Oct. 8, leaves Oct. 15*; arrives Panama Oct. 29, leaves Nov. 1; arrives New York Nov. 9, leaves Nov. 26; arrives Panama Dec. 7, leaves Dec. 10; arrives San Francisco Dec. 23, leaves Jan. 2*; arrives Honolulu Jan. 15, leaves Jan. 22.

Meigs—Leaves San Francisco Oct. 1*; arrives Honolulu Oct. 14, leaves Oct. 17; arrives Manila Nov. 5, leaves Nov. 14; arrives San Francisco Dec. 8, leaves Dec. 26*; arrives Honolulu Nov. 5, leaves Nov. 14; arrives San Francisco Dec. 8, leaves Dec. 26*; arrives Honolulu Jan. 8, leaves Jan. 10; arrives Manila Jan. 29.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Flying the Air Mail

In the course of a series of articles running in the American Magazine, Postmaster General Farley presents the reasons which moved him to cancel the domestic air-mail contracts in February, 1934. He says:

"Before this cancellation order was actually issued we had checked with Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Army Air Corps, and had been informed that the fliers of the Army Air Corps would be ready to carry the mail on a temporary basis over several selected routes, beginning Feb. 20, thus preventing interruption of service on the more important lines. The first air mail ever flown had been carried by the Army fliers 16 years before and it was mistakenly believed that with the advancement in plane design and technical equipment, the corps would have no difficulty in maintaining service over the strategic routes agreed upon."

"Nature seemed to conspire against us during the comparatively brief period in which the Army fliers carried the mail. The United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was swept by an almost unprecedented wave of adverse weather that included blinding snowstorms, heavy fogs, perilous sleet, extreme cold, and other conditions of the type that made flying extremely hazardous. A majority of the Army men actually piloting the planes were young, and with a brave disregard of danger, and prompted only by a desire to do the job well, they continued to make flights with the mail even in the teeth of such desperate conditions. The result was a shocking series of accidents. Distressed at the unexpected turn of events, President Roosevelt issued an order under date of March 10, ordering the Air Corps to effect a drastic and immediate curtailment of service. In his order, after recalling how the Air Corps had taken over the mail service on Feb. 9, the Chief Executive said:

"Since that time ten Army fliers have lost their lives. I appreciate that only four of these were actually flying the mail, but the others were training or were proceeding to the mail route. I appreciate also that almost every part of the country has been visited during this period by fog, snow, and storms, and that serious accidents, taking even more lives, have occurred at the same time in passenger and commercial aviation."

"Nevertheless, the continuation of deaths in the Army Air Corps must stop."

"We all know that flying under the best conditions is a definite hazard, but the ratio of accidents has been far too high during the past three weeks."

"The Army Air Corps suspended all service temporarily in response to the President's order, resuming it about a week later when weather conditions had improved. About two months later the service of the Army fliers was discontinued. War Department officials said later that the air-mail experiment had been of definite military value because it had revealed a number of unsuspected weaknesses in the equipment and training of the Army Air Corps. Nevertheless, those lessons could not compensate for the loss of the fine young American officers, and the unfortunate and unforeseen outcome of the experiment was deeply regretted by everyone in the administration."

Restrict Hawaiian Military Piers

Orders have been issued by Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, restricting visitors to piers, or parts of Territorial piers under military control, and to transports to the following:

(1) Army and Navy personnel in uniform; (2) families and guests of Army and Navy personnel when accompanied or identified by Army or Navy personnel in uniform; (3) civilians holding passes from or passed by the Assistant Superintendent, Army Transport Service, or his representative; and (4) the Assistant Superintendent, Army Transport Service, is authorized to restrict visitors aboard transports to first class passengers when in his judgment such action is necessary to prevent undue interference with the operation of the vessel; the proper handling of passengers, baggage and mail, or disciplinary control of troops.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Maj. Edward J. Renth, Maj. Rexford Shores, Maj. Heywood S. Dodd, Capt. Mark McClure, Capt. John H. Featherston, 1st Lt. Harold E. Dillie, 1st Lt. John J. Pelosi and 2nd Lt. Eads G. Hardaway joined the Association and eleven members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Shipment of Personal Property

Changes were announced this week in AR 30-950, Quartermaster Corps, Bills of Lading, providing that in the case of bills of lading covering shipment of authorized baggage and other personal property, an additional memorandum copy will be made and furnished to the owner of the shipment. This memorandum will carry a notice to the owner that any claims for loss or damage should be filed against the common carrier at the point of destination within nine months.

AR 30-950 will be changed by rewording paragraph 11a and adding paragraphs 11f and 14ad as follows:

11. Copies required; how prepared.—a. Except as prescribed in b, c, d, e, and f below, one copy each of the original bill of lading and the shipping order and three copies of the memorandum will be prepared, and these five copies should be made simultaneously by the use of carbon paper. Extra sheets, when required, will be similarly prepared. One of the three memorandum copies will be stamped "property received copy," and another "property shipped copy."

f. In the case of bills of lading covering shipments of authorized baggage and other personal property (AR 30-960), an additional memorandum copy of the bill of lading will be furnished the owner of the shipment. See also paragraph 14ad.

14ad. Personal property; notice to owner.—In the case of shipments of authorized baggage and other personal property (AR 30-960), the following notation will be stamped on the additional memorandum copy of the bill of lading furnished the owner of the shipment and on the "property shipped copy":

Notice to owner of shipment
In the event property included in the present shipment is lost, damaged, or destroyed, owners are advised that Army Regulations and contractual conditions under which the shipment is made necessitate the filing of a claim by them, in writing, against the common carrier at point of destination within a period of nine months from the date of such delivery, as well as against the common carrier at port of transhipment to an Army transport in cases where shipment moves en route partly by Army transport. Owners failing to make such claim may jeopardize their rights. See paragraph 32, AR 30-960.

Finance Officer Retires

The Commanding General, First Corps Area, Boston Army Base has announced that Col. Edward D. Powers, FD, has turned over his duties as Finance Officer, First Corps Area to Maj. F. J. Keily, FD. Colonel Powers has departed on leave of absence prior to his retirement, Dec. 31, after reaching the statutory retirement age.

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The Journal Is Grateful!

MR. ROBERT FECHNER, Director, Civilian Conservation Corps — "I assure you I found a great deal of pleasure and profit in reading the Anniversary Number. I want to congratulate you and your associates on the splendid job that you did in getting out this souvenir publication. I am sure the Army and Navy, as well as their friends, will treasure it as containing an excellent record of the Services over three-quarters of a century."

F. H. RICHWEN, Norwood, Mass.—"I was delighted and surprised at the wonderful Anniversary number. May I add a prayer for your success for the future."

MAJ. H. LESTER BARRETT, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.—"Your Anniversary issue is wonderful and packed full with valuable data—I am thoroughly enjoying its contents."

MAJ. GEORGE S. BEATTY, Inf., Ft. Scriven, Ga.—"The Seventy-fifth Anniversary Number certainly was splendid and is a valuable addition to any officer's file."

F. D. McHUGH, Executive Editor, *Scientific American*, New York City.—"This is indeed a splendid editorial effort and we expect to mention it in the earliest available issue of *Scientific American*. I hope that in this way many of our readers may discover the wealth of information you have presented in that number."

COL. H. C. CORURN, JR., MC, USA, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.—"Please accept my congratulations on the wonderful work displayed in your Seventy-fifth Anniversary Number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is the most complete publication of the kind that I have ever seen. The subject matter is extremely well written and interesting, and the printing and illustrations are splendidly carried out."

LT. MEADE A. CARPENTER, JR., ORC, USA, Kilgore, Tex.—"The Seventy-fifth Anniversary Number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is very interesting and I am sure will be of much value to me as a reserve officer."

REAR ADM. A. B. COOK, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics—"In reading the 75th Anniversary Edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I have been very greatly impressed with the manner in which the publication has been compiled. The very complete coverage of the fields of activity of the military services con-

tains educational information far beyond present day value. The Anniversary Edition may well serve as a permanent reference work for civilians and service personnel."

COL. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army—"May I compliment you and your staff on the marvellously fine job you did. That number is a real treasure for any man's library. The country's defense forces should be deeply grateful for what you have done. I wish you continued success and joy in your work."

MRS. HARRISON HERMAN, New Haven, Conn.—"May I congratulate you on the stunning issue on your Seventy-fifth birthday? My husband and I feel it a real thrill to be identified with a paper which is already a tradition in American life. Heartiest wishes for an indefinitely prolonged life of many more birthdays with extended influence."

FREDERICK I. THOMPSON, Publisher the *Mobile Register*, Mobile, Ala. — "I can think of only the word exquisite as describing the 75th Anniversary Number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

From "Our Naval Views and Comments," in *Our Navy*—"Just about the finest publication of its kind that has ever been published are just about the only words adequately to describe the 75th Anniversary Number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL out last week.

"This special issue has the same page size as regular copies, but in format, fine paper and printing excellence (all but contents) it more closely resembles an oversized *Esquire*. Its 138 pages are filled with articles upon professional aspects of the Army and Navy, and which are written by officers of such high rank and ability that if they cannot speak with authority upon their subjects no one can. Interesting stories of the work in progress under their command are told by the Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Claude A. Swanson; the Assistant Secretary, Honorable Charles Edison; the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William D. Leahy; the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral James O. Richardson together with many other articles by chiefs of bureaus and heads of naval activities.

"In all respects this diamond jubilee edition is a fitting gem to crown three quarters of a century's service to the Services by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The sincere congratulations of *Our Navy* go to the JOURNAL's capable Editor, Mr. LeRoy Whitman."

U. S. COAST GUARD

Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, said this week that the Permanent Board of the Coast Guard will shortly inaugurate a study of the Coast Guard personnel law, with a view to making recommendations for its revision for submission to Congress in January.

Admiral Waesche said that the law and the regulations, as now written, leave any personnel board with their hands "95% tied." He also said that he did not think that a major revision of the law is necessary, but that if it is found that major changes must be made, he will submit the proposed changes to the officers in the field in order that they may make any suggestions they see fit.

Just when the study will begin, Admiral Waesche was unable to say, however he did reveal that several preliminary studies have been made and that the results of these studies would be incorporated into this latest study. He emphasized that any action taken toward revision of the personnel law will be taken only after the entire service has been given a chance to comment on the move.

Dannenberg, USCG, who guided the plane to the "Whitecap," received a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Treasury, which Lt. Howard A. Morrison, USCG, second in command of the Salem Station, read to the assemblage.

Lt. Perry S. Lyons, USCG, who was co-pilot on the flight, was not present at the Salem Station ceremonies, but will receive a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Lieutenant Morrison also read a letter of commendation for the fine reception accorded to President Roosevelt by Lt. George W. Holtzman and the personnel of the station on the occasion of the President's visit to Nahant, Mass., for the wedding of his son.

Coast Guard Rifle Team

Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, is very well pleased by the excellent showing made by the Coast Guard Rifle Team during the recent National Matches at Camp Perry.

The Coast Guard team finished third in the National Match, which saw competition by 125 teams of ten men each.

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THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Name Supply Corps Rear Admirals

The President this week approved the recommendations of the selection board for the promotion of Capt. Arthur Franklin Huntington, (SC), USN, and Capt. Trevor William Leutze, (SC), USN, to the rank of Rear Admiral in the Supply Corps of the Navy.

The board was headed by Rear Adm. Christian J. Peoples, (SC), USN, and was composed of Rear Adm. David Potter, (SC), USN and Rear Adm. Charles Conard, (SC), USN, with Lt. Comdr. William B. Young, (SC), USN, as recorder.

Captain Huntington, who is in charge of the Navy Purchasing Office, San Francisco, is the son of the late Comdr. Charles L. Huntington, USN, and the grandson of Medical Director Benjamin Franklin Baché, USN. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1877, and appointed to the Supply Corps of the Navy in 1898, after having served almost two and one-half years as a midshipman at the Naval Academy and as a volunteer officer during the Spanish-American War. He has served in various positions in the fleet and ashore, and is the holder of the Sampson Medal, West Indian Badge, The Philippine Campaign Badge and the World War Victory Medal.

Captain Leutze, who is in charge of the Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, is the son of the late Rear Adm. Eugene H. C. Leutze, USN. He was born at Santa Barbara, Calif., Oct. 13, 1877, and was appointed to the Supply Corps April 19, 1899, after special service with the U. S. Coast Survey. He has seen long and varied service in the Supply Corps, and was instrumental in installing the present accounting system in use by the Navy. During the World War he served as Supply Officer at the Fleet Supply Base, Brooklyn. He has been awarded the Spanish-American War Campaign Medal, the Marine Expeditionary Medal—Panama, the Chile "Al Merito"—1st Class and the World War Victory Medal with Silver Star Citation.

Admiral Woodward Speaks

In an address before the Steuben Society of America, meeting at New York City on Saturday, Sept. 17, Rear Adm. Clark Howell Woodward, USN, Commandant of the Third Naval District, paid high tribute to the aid rendered by General Baron von Steuben to the cause of liberty during the Revolutionary War.

Admiral Woodward traced the career of General Steuben through his distinguished service as Quartermaster-General and Alde-de-Camp to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, during the Seven Years War, and as Inspector General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution, and recalled the brilliant manner in which von Steuben organized the American Infantry and promulgated a uniform set of Infantry regulations.

He went on to say that the American Navy, which has fluctuated in strength from one extreme to the other, must be built up to a position second to none, in order that the principles of Washington and von Steuben, who believed that only in preparedness is there peace, may be carried out.

Tours on Asiatic Station

The Bureau of Navigation announced last week that the following instructions will hereafter govern the assignment of Navy enlisted personnel to the Asiatic Station:

(a) Duty tours on the Asiatic Station, except for Filipinos and Chinese, may be limited to one extension of one year.

(b) Men will be required to serve an interval of at least two years in the United States between successive Asiatic tours.

(c) Exceptions to the foregoing practice may be made for administrative reasons.

To Command USS Arizona

The Navy Department announced this week that Capt. Isaac C. Kidd, USN, has been ordered to command of the USS Arizona. He will succeed Capt. Alfred Winsor Brown, USN, who died on Sept. 7. Captain Kidd has been serving on the staff of the President of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Captain Kidd was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 26, 1884, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1902. He was aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet from July 1919 until June 1921 when he returned to duty at the Naval Academy. He was Captain of the Port, Cristobal, Canal Zone, from June 1927 until June 1930 and during that period served as Chairman of the Board of Inspection and Survey and as acting Marine Superintendent of the Panama Canal.

He was Chief of Staff, Commander Destroyers, Battle Force, from 1930 until 1932, and for three years was in charge of the Officer Detail Section, Bureau of Navigation. He was in command of Destroyer Squadron One until June 1936 and in July went to the Naval War College, Newport. After completing the senior and advanced courses, he was assigned as a member of its staff.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—A roster of the student officers attending the first Navy fall course here Sept. 11 to Oct. 8, 1938, follows:

Lt. Commanders, USN—Russell C. Bartman, Joseph W. McColl, Jr., and Daniel F. J. Shea.

Lieutenants, USN—Griswold T. Atkins, Laurence C. Baiauf, Allen P. Calvert, Walter G. Ebert, William C. Ennis, John F. Flynn, Walter E. Fratzke, (SC), James H. Hean, Frederic W. Hesser, (SC), Joseph A. E. Hindman, Earl A. Junghans, Herman N. Larson, Kleber S. Masterson, Richard M. Nixon, Edward J. O'Donnell, Mel A. Peterson, Manley H. Simons, Jr., George H. Wales, Wilfred A. Walter, and Frank I. Winant, Jr.

Lieutenants (jg) USN—William W. Ayres, (MC), Walter F. Berberich, (MC), Norman L. Barr, (MC), George L. Calvy, (MC), Chalmers R. Carr, (MC), Jefferson Davis, (MC), George T. Ferguson, (MC), Thomas M. Foley, Jr., (MC), Ronald Grant, (MC), Robert B. Greenman, (MC), Edward L. Hammond, (MC), Joseph M. Hanner, (MC), Lamar B. Harper, (MC), Ralph M. Humes, (SC), J. William Koett, (MC), Peter P. Machung, (MC), Nicholas M. Musso, (MC), Joseph M. Piecuch, (MC), Alfred L. Smith, (MC), Derrick C. Turnipseed, (MC), Arthur J. Vandergrind, (MC), and Sylvester F. Williams, (MC).

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Leave San Francisco Sept. 27; arrive Honolulu Oct. 4, leave Oct. 6; arrive Guam, Oct. 19, leave Oct. 20; arrive Manila, Oct. 25, leave Nov. 26; arrive Guam, Dec. 1, leave Dec. 2; arrive Honolulu Dec. 13, leave Dec. 15; arrive San Francisco, Dec. 22. Note: Chaumont to depart San Francisco for East Coast on Jan. 9, 1939.

USS Henderson—Leaves NOB Norfolk Oct. 17; arrive Guantanamo, Oct. 21, leave Oct. 21; arrive Canal Zone, Oct. 24, leave Oct. 27; arrive San Diego, Nov. 6, leave Nov. 8; arrive San Pedro, Nov. 9, leave Nov. 11; arrive San Francisco Area, Nov. 13.

Nitro—Arrive Guantanamo, Sept. 28, leave Sept. 28; arrive Canal Zone, Oct. 1, leave Oct. 5; arrive San Diego, Oct. 15, leave Oct. 15; arrive San Pedro, Oct. 16, leave Oct. 19; arrive Mare Island, Oct. 21, leave Oct. 29; arrive Puget Sound, Nov. 1. Note: Nitro to depart Puget Sound for East Coast about Nov. 13, 1938.

Sirius—Arrived Pearl Harbor, Aug. 25, to tow Dredge Hell Gate from Pearl Harbor to Midway. Will return to San Francisco when present duty completed.

Vega—Left Mare Island Oct. 4; arrive San Pedro, Oct. 6, leave Oct. 7; arrive San Diego, Oct. 8, leave Oct. 11; arrive Canal Zone, Oct. 23, leave Oct. 26; arrive Guantanamo, Oct. 29, leave Oct. 29; arrive NOB Norfolk, Nov. 3.

Ramapo—At Mare Island for overhaul from Oct. 24 to Dec. 20, 1938.

USS Salinas—Arrive NOB Norfolk, Sept. 29, leave Oct. 3; arrive Beaumont, Oct. 10, leave Oct. 11; arrive NOB Norfolk, Oct. 18.

USS Trinity—Arrive Gulf Coast, Sept. 26, leave Sept. 28; arrive Canal Zone, Oct. 4, leave Oct. 7; arrive San Diego, Oct. 19.

Seek Navy Increases

Enlargement of the U. S. Navy to "afford adequate protection to both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, under any conceivable set of circumstances" was demanded on the West Coast this week by Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, as plans went forward in Washington for a record breaking naval budget next year.

While holding that the Fleet must remain together until its strength is such that a force can be set up which can defend the United States against any opponent in the ocean in which stationed, naval officials are toying with the two fleet idea as a possible future basis for our naval strength. President Roosevelt, in urging an expansion of the Navy last January, said: "We cannot assure that our defense would be limited to one ocean and one coast would with certainty be safe. We cannot be certain that the connecting link—the Panama Canal—would be safe. Adequate defense affects therefore the simultaneous defense of every part of the United States of America."

Going further along this line, Senator Walsh this week told the American Legion at their national convention at Los Angeles:

"We must not be content until we have an American Navy of such size that it may single-handed be a match at sea against any foreign power or combination of powers, a Navy of sufficient size and mobility as to afford adequate protection to both the Atlantic and Pacific seabards, under any conceivable set of circumstances. This means a large navy, in every category—fighting ships, auxiliaries, aircraft, naval bases, and all else. It entails large expenditures of money. But under the conditions prevailing in the world today, it is the only safe course open to us."

While this is considered rather strong language as to what is desired in the way of a Navy, officials of the Navy Department this week termed the Walsh declaration as an elaboration of the President's definition of last January rather than an over-statement. It was held that the naval building program might well be continued to provide a two-ocean navy, although for the next few years the approved and contemplated naval construction plan will provide only a one-ocean Navy.

The next year's budget to be boosted about \$200,000,000 will provide for carrying along the Navy's program. Expected to be proposed is the starting of construction of two additional battleships, four more cruisers, six new light cruisers, six to eight new submarines and some auxiliaries. From five to six thousand additional Navy enlisted men and one thousand additional Marine Corps enlisted men will also be requested, as well as funds for the modernization of the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga.

This program, however, will only provide for the furtherance of the Naval building program, it is said. Any provision for a two-ocean Navy will cost greatly in excess of the proposed appropriations for next year.

The Legion adopted reports asking a larger army, increased pay for enlisted personnel, construction of adequate barracks, concentration of training areas,

establishment of a \$440,000,000 war reserve to meet the needs of mobilizing 1,000,000 men, establishment of a \$150,000,000 reserve to meet the needs of mobilization of the Army and National Guard, the mobilization of industry in time of war, and the completion of a contemplated highway to Alaska.

For the Navy the Legion asked:

Establishment of air bases on the Panama-Hawaiian-Alaskan line of defense and establishment of commercial air bases on Midway and Wake Islands, and naval bases on some Pacific island to the South, establishment of adequate naval supply and repair bases convenient to areas of probable fleet operations in the western Pacific and Caribbean, rehabilitation of privately owned shipyards, particularly in the Pacific.

Also asked for the Navy were:

An adequate Naval and Marine Corps Reserve with two weeks' active and 48 paid armory drills annually; training ships to replace obsolete ships now being used on the Great Lakes; additional naval armories.

Marine Corps Reserve Appointments

The Navy Department announced this week that the following appointments have been made in the Marine Corps Reserve:

Capt. Saxon W. Holt, Jr., VMCR; 1st Lt. William M. Foster, CMCR; 1st Lt. William F. Thysen, Jr., VMCR; 2nd Lt. Leonard J. Povey, USMCR(A); 2nd Lt. Vincent W. Starke, VMCR; 2nd Lt. James B. Helvin, VMCR; 2nd Lt. Edward M. Thomas, Jr., VMCR; 2nd Lt. William A. Lauderdale, VMCR; 2nd Lt. Andrew G. Smith, Jr., VMCR; 2nd Lt. Sumner S. Koch, VMCR; 2nd Lt. Clair F. Achernbach, VMCR; 2nd Lt. Harold Abing, OMCR; 2nd Lt. Everett W. Smith, VMCR; 2nd Lt. Henry G. Totzke, OMCR; 2nd Lt. Henry S. Faus, OMCR; 2nd Lt. Thomas M. Downes, VMCR; 2nd Lt. John A. McAllister, VMCR; Marine Gunner Myron E. Thompson, sr., VMCR; Aviation Cadet John E. Bell; Aviation Cadet Frederick L. Woodlock, Jr.; Aviation Cadet Howard D. Caldwell; Aviation Cadet Bedford C. Montgomery; Aviation Cadet George W. Valentine.

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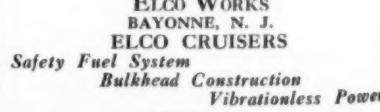
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Walter Lippmann

Associate of Col. House during the peace treaty negotiations, former editor of New York World. His column appears in The Post.

Dorothy Thompson

With a background of eight years reporting in Europe, Dorothy Thompson has the insight for interpretative writing in her column, "On the Record" in The Post.

Barnet Nover

Accepted in critical Washington as an outstanding expert on foreign affairs, Barnet Nover gives Post readers still more information on what is happening abroad.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1938

"The sentiment in the mind of every citizen is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished."—JAMES MONROE.

THROUGH THE NATION-WIDE editorial and other comment provoked by Hitler's rape of Czechoslovakia, facilitated by the fears of Great Britain and France, runs the thread of American purpose to observe George Washington's advice, and abstain from another intervention in the affairs of Europe. While sympathizing with the Czechs, manifesting disgust at the pusillanimous conduct of the British and French Governments, and realizing that the world has entered upon a new and more dangerous era, the commentators almost unanimously declare for an isolated America, and protection of that isolation by a formidable preparedness. If there be taken into consideration the consequences of the act of Hitler, abetted and supported by his fellow ruler at Rome, and the Government at Tokyo, we may some day deplore the former, but never shall we regret the latter, however expensive it may appear to be. The storm of which Hitler took advantage, will not be ended by the surrender of the Czechs. It will continue to shake Europe, will spread to the Near East and to Africa, and, more important to us, to our hemisphere. The iron ring which France fashioned about Germany already is dissolving into rust. Belgium, Poland, Roumania, Jugoslavia no longer will trust a nation which not only refused to live up to its treaty obligations, but actually assisted to destroy a country it had solemnly agreed to maintain; and they, and Holland and the Scandinavian peoples inevitably will deem it politic to enter into the German orbit. Such action will be regarded as the more necessary because of the belief that France violated her engagement in the face of British refusal to support her, and confidence in British protection no longer will exist. The effect upon the dissatisfied peoples of Africa and Asia under British and French dominion, will be an expression of self-determination, which the now more powerful Germany and Italy will foster, if not instigate. Within the scope of German and Italian ambitions is Pan-America. The propaganda of the Dictators has been loosed upon it, Fascist coups have been attempted in Brazil and Chile, and there is intense cultivation of Mexico, aided by the irritation against the United States and Great Britain resulting from their protests at the expropriation of the land and oil properties of their nationals. Even though we are successful in avoiding embroilment in Europe, or Asia, we will face in our hemisphere determined drives to foist dictatorial ideology upon the countries below the Rio Grande, and to encourage their hostility against us. It is apparent that the test of the Monroe Doctrine is nearer than it has been for years, and it behoves the American people to be ready for it. Senator Walsh was wise when he proposed to the American Legion at Los Angeles that we should have a Navy so powerful that it could fearlessly meet any combination seeking to conquer us. Likewise, we should consider our military needs, including the safeguarding of that important strategic water-way, the Panama Canal, the vital American area of the Caribbean Sea, the territory of Alaska, the key to the Pacific which Hawaii constitutes, and our other Pacific possessions. For their protection, as well as that of the Continental United States, a far stronger Regular Army, modernized and mechanized, with a greater air force, is required. Immediately after the World War, General Pershing, discussing the reorganization of the Army, advised the House Military Affairs Committee, that as an outside figure he would fix its number at from 275,000 to 300,000, which would include a commissioned personnel of 14,000. The time is overripe for General Pershing's advice to be followed. The President and Congress should bring our military and naval establishments to the strength suggested by him and by Senator Walsh. In a world dominated by forces of aggression, only force will assure our peace.

THE MEMORY OF Major General Oscar Westover will long remain as a cherished heritage in the service to which he has contributed so much. His quiet, personable manner, his fine qualities of leadership which led to his always piloting his own plane under any conditions he would expect his subordinates to fly, his unwavering devotion to his responsibilities and his determination to secure the best planes American inventive genius and industrial capacity could produce will serve to stimulate those who are to carry forward his work. His administration of the Air Corps has been marked by cooperation with the Chief of Staff and by a straightforwardness with the War Department and the committees of Congress which begot confidence and appropriations, a forthrightness with the manufacturers which resulted in matériel unsurpassed by other nations, and a fine understanding of the military team which has made air power better understood and appreciated by the rest of the service. That he should have died at his controls is symbolic of his belief that those who lead should be real leaders. This tenet is the Army's. In the same category are nine other general officers of the Air Corps who fly day in and day out as part of their regular duties. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary go by airplane on most of their trips about the country, the Chief of Staff utilizes aircraft to economize on time, corps area and department commanders and chiefs of arms and services, many of them, make their inspections by airplane. That this use and recognition of the air route will continue and will expand we know to be the fervent wish of General Westover.

Service Humor

Confession

Sailor — "And now, doctor, that I've told you I am going to marry Anne, there's something I want to get off my chest."

Dr. Ellis — "You just tell me about it, my boy."

Sailor — "A tattooed heart with the name 'Mable' on it."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Modern Mother Goose

Mary had her little man,
Insured his life one day;
The little man is dead and gone,
But Mary,—she's O. K.

—Tennessee Tar.

Literal Translation

Proud Citizen — "Well, what do you think of our little town?"

Travel-wearied Sailor — "It is certainly unique."

Citizen — "What do you mean, unique?"

Sailor — Unus, meaning one; and equus, meaning horse."

—Colorado Lookout.

Reflex Action

It was a warm day, and a dull case concerning the rights of certain river commissioners was being argued in court. Counsel made speeches of interminable length, and the judge fell into a doze.

"But we must have water, your honor," thundered the defending lawyer in such stentorian tones that the judge came to.

"All right," he mumbled hastily, "but only a little in mine."

—Fifth Corps Area News.

Close Observation

First Seaman — "Did you know that our boatswain's mate has a glass eye?"

Second Seaman — "No; can you tell which one it is?"

First Seaman — "Sure, you look at both his eyes real hard and the one that has a sympathetic look in it is the glass one."

—Tennessee Tar.

Probably True

Navy Bill opines that farming is becoming more and more precarious. He heard one fellow complaining bitterly a short time ago that there is no longer profit in dragging automobiles out of the mud holes on the road during the day, because of the increased cost of hauling water to the mud holes at night.

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Closed Incident

"It's being rumored around that you are not getting along with your husband very well."

"Nonsense, we did have some words and I shot him, but that's as far as it ever went."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

From the Lips of Children

A little girl was watching two city garbage men load their truck. One of them picked up a can of week old wet garbage, hoisted it over his head and the bottom fell out.

The little girl went home and related the incident to her mother. Her mother was shocked and cautiously asked her daughter: "I do hope the man did not say anything."

"Oh, no!" Replied the little one, "He didn't talk to me he talked to God."

—Jungle Cat.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. C. D.—We are informed by the Reserve Section of the Army Air Corps that in order for you to receive the \$500 gratuity allowance authorized to be given to Air Corps Reserve officers upon the completion of three years active duty, you must have served the three years continuously. Referring to your specific case, the ruling was that the four months which you spent on inactive duty broke your three years' continuous active duty.

E. W. M.—We are informed by the Warrant Officer section of the Adjutant General's office that you are now No. 270 on the list for promotion to Warrant Officer, but that by Oct. 1, you will probably be No. 117 on the list. No prediction can be made as to when you will be promoted, but unofficial estimates place it at between a year and a year and a half.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department is shortly to publish the Navigational Tables and Method devised by Comdr. M. R. Pierce, USN, now the Executive Officer of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J. The Pierce tables and method comprise a new and very efficient, rapid, accurate and direct means of obtaining the Summer line of Position and Azimuth from a navigated sight of a celestial body.

20 Years Ago

Col. C. H. Tenney, USA, a member of an important inspection party of Army Ordnance officers, returned to the United States on Sept. 22, from an inspection tour of the advanced lines in Europe extending back to the points where American ordnance is repaired or manufactured in France or in England.

30 Years Ago

Capt. Johnson Hagood, CAC, USA, has been detailed to attend a conference at Fort Monroe with the president of the Artillery Board for the purpose of making tests of a device of fire control. The proposed apparatus has been tested and introduced in the Navy, and is regarded as available for similar uses in coast defenses.

50 Years Ago

The outlook for an appropriation for the repair of the old flagship Hartford either this year or next is decidedly gloomy. The bill appropriating \$150,000 for this purpose, which the House so promptly passed the early part of the session, the Senate refuses to consider on the ground that the \$150,000 can be more advantageously spent in construction for the new Navy.

70 Years Ago

The expeditionary column organized by General Alfred Sully to pursue and punish Indians who had committed outrages in the Saline and Solomon Valleys, left Ft. Dodge recently. The column consisted of 10 companies with one 12-pounder howitzer and a supply train of 30 wagons.

**War Department
Organized Reserves****ARMY ORDERS****Secretary of War**
Harry H. Woodring**The Assistant Secretary of War**
Louis Johnson**Chief of Staff**
General Malin Craig**GENERAL OFFICERS**

Maj. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, from Philipine Div., to command of 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, from Ft. Clark, Tex., Nov. 24, to command of 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, from Canal Zone, to command of 3rd Coast Artillery Dist., and CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick, from Ft. Monroe, Va., Oct. 10, to home and await retirement.

QUARTERMASTER CORPSMAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Col. Edgar S. Stayer, retired Sept. 30, on account of disability.

Maj. Edwin M. Byles (Promoted subject to examination), retired on account of disability, Sept. 30, with rank of Major.

Capt. Harry L. Zeller, retired Sept. 30, on account of disability.

Capt. William J. Galney, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., Sacramento Air Depot, Calif., as QM.

1st Lt. Clarence D. McGowen, from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to San Antonio, Tex., as asst. to constructing QM.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTMAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, 8G.
Medical Corps

Lt. Col. Leland O. W. Moore, from Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., Nov. 10, to Ft. Williams, Maine.

Maj. Clifford A. Best, from New York Port of Embarkation, N. Y., to Balboa Heights, C. Z., and report to Governor, Canal Zone, sail N. Y. Dec. 21.

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Timken Silent Automatic
Oil Burners—Oil Boilers—Water Heaters****OFFICIAL ORDERS****Navy Department
Marine Corps**

Maj. Egen C. Pratt, retired on account of disability Sept. 30, with rank of Lt. Col.

Maj. Horace P. Marvin, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Nov. 15, to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.

Dental Corps

Capt. Joseph L. Bernier, from Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y. Dec. 28.

Veterinary Corps

1st Lt. Walter T. Carl, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to Army Veterinary School, Wash., D. C.

Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Frances Berger, retired Sept. 30, on account of disability.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.

Lt. Col. Richard U. Nicholas, prior orders from Panama to North Atlantic Division, New York, N. Y., revoked.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.

Maj. Grafton S. Kennedy, from Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

Maj. Ward E. Becker, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to office of C. of O., Wash., D. C., sail SF, Oct. 18.

Maj. Thomas R. Taber, from Ft. Sill, Okla., Nov. 1, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Capt. George A. Zeller, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., sail S. F. Oct. 18.

Capt. Randall J. Hogan, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Oct. 1, to Pittsburgh Ord. Dist., Pa., as asst. to executive asst.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.

Col. Joseph A. Rogers, retired Sept. 30 on account of disability.

2nd Lt. William D. Cairnes, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex., Oct. 15, as student.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. ofCAC.

Col. Eli E. Bennett, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., Dec. 1, to 3rd CA Dist., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Col. Louis C. Brinton, Jr., retired Sept. 30, on account of disability.

1st Lt. Ray A. Pillivant, prior orders to Ft. Totten, N. Y., revoked; detailed in OD, Oct. 6; from Hawaiian Dept., to Springfield Armory, Mass.

2nd Lt. William J. Worcester, prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., revoked.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.

Col. William A. Alfonce, from Philippine Dept., to Hdqrs. 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., Calif., pending retirement, sail Manila Oct. 31.

Lt. Col. Rapp Brush, from Office of C. of Inf., Wash., D. C., to 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F., sail N. Y. Feb. 7.

Maj. Price W. Beebe, retired Sept. 30, on account of disability.

Maj. Howard H. Davis, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 15, to Univ. of Ark., Fayetteville, Ark.

Capt. Edward C. Applegate, retired Sept. 30, on account of disability.

1st Lt. George W. White, detailed in OD, Oct. 3, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Oct. 3.

AIR CORPS

BRIG. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, ACTING CHIEF OF AC.

Lt. Col. Charles B. Oldfield, on duty at Ft. Lewis, Wash., assigned as C. O., AC Troops, Ft. Lewis.

Maj. (Capt.) Robert S. Heald, from Fairfield Air Depot, Ohio, to office of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.

Maj. (Capt.) William W. Welsh, prior orders from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to C. and GS School, Ft. Leavenworth, Revoked.

Capt. John M. McDonnell, unexpired leave revoked, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to home and await retirement.

PROMOTIONS

Maj. Robert C. Craven, DC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Melville A. Sanderson, DC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Earl G. Gebhardt, DC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Howard J. Hutter, MC, to Lt. Col.

Capt. Glenn Carothers, Inf., to Maj.

1st Lt. Merrill J. Reeh, MC, to Capt.

TRANSFERS

Lt. Col. James F. Byrom (Inf.), QMC, to QMC, Sept. 8.

1st Lt. Frank C. Norvell, AC, to FA, Sept. 13; from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Frederick B. Simpson, retired on account of disability Sept. 30, with rank of 1st Lt.

W. O. John H. Worfred, retired on his own (Please turn to Page 72)

NAVY ORDERS**Secretary of the Navy**
Claude A. Swanson**The Assistant Secretary of the Navy**
Charles Edison**Chief of Naval Operations**
Admiral William D. Leahy

Sept. 15, 1938

Lt. William K. Rhodes, det. Aviation Unit, Brooklyn, Oct. 1; to VP-17.

Lt. (jg) James S. Tyler, det. VS-6 (Enterprise), Oct. 1; to aviation unit, Brooklyn.

Comdr. Victor S. Armstrong (MC), det. VP-3 Oct. 24; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Harwell (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Oct. 8; to Instn. U. of Penn. Grad. School of Medicine, Phila.

Lt. Leon D. Carson (MC), det. Saratoga Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Seattle.

Lt. William F. E. Loftin (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Oct. 10; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Ch. Mach. Rudolph A. Petsche, det. Subm. Base, New London, Oct. 1; to Medusa.

Ch. Pharm. Clyde M. Lane, det. Hosp. Corps School, San Diego; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Pharm. Archie B. Brown, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego; to Hosp. Corps School, San Diego.

Carp. George Heidenreich, det. Nashville Sept. 30; to Trenton.

Sept. 17, 1938

Lt. (jg) George Philip, Jr., det. staff. Comdr. Battle Force, Nov. 12; to cfo. Ellet and on board when comm.

Lt. (jg) Donald E. Pugh, ora. by Cinc. (Please turn to Page 72)

MARINE CORPS**Major General Commandant**
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Col. Charles F. B. Price, Nov. 15, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, to Naval Examining Board, MB, Wash.

Capt. John H. Griebel, det. MD, Sacramento, to MB, NYd, Cavite, via Goldstar, sailing Shanghai Oct. 3.

Capt. Ronald A. Boone, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, to Dept. of Pacific, via USAF Grant, due to arrive San Francisco No. 22.

Capt. William J. Livingston, Oct. 1, det. Office of Paymaster, Northeastern Pay Area, Phila. and ordered to his home to await retirement.

Capt. Walter H. Troxell, Oct. 1, det. MB, Wash. and ordered to his home to await retirement.

Capt. Hartnoll J. Withers, Oct. 10, det. from duty as Resident Inspector, Marmon Herrington Co., Inc., Indianapolis, to duty as Officer in Charge, Recruiting Dist., Cincinnati.

1st Lt. Robert O. Bowen, det. MB, NYd, to MB, NS, Olongapo.

1st Lt. Donald W. Fuller, Oct. 20, det. MB, NS, Olongapo, to 4th Marines, Shanghai, via Chaumont, sailing Manila Oct. 27.

The following named officers were promoted to the grades indicated, subject to confirmation, on Sept. 12, with rank from the dates shown opposite their names:

Maj. Donald Spicer, June 29, No. 4.

Maj. Leo Sullivan, June 29, No. 11.

Major Clarence R. Wallace, June 29, No. 17.

Maj. Joe N. Smith, June 29, No. 22.

Maj. John C. McQueen, June 29, No. 26.

Capt. Samuel G. Taxis, June 2, No. 5.

Capt. Howard J. Turton, June 30, No. 18.

Capt. Marvin T. Starr, July 1, No. 2.

1st Lt. Peter J. Speckman, Sept. 1, No. 12.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The surrender of the Czech Government to the demands of Germany, reenforced by the ultimatum of Great Britain and its French ally, by no means warrants the view that the Dove of Peace will alight in Europe, and that the danger of a general war is averted permanently. Unless there be insurrection, the Czech nation, which now has a military government, will cease for the moment to be the tinder to inflame the Old World, but the fire Hitler started has not yet been extinguished, and will continue to lick at the territory of other nations with German minorities. From the negotiations Prime Minister Chamberlain inaugurated personally with Hitler, there will come a high sounding quadrilateral pact of non-aggression, which will appear to guarantee the neutrality of the remainder of Czech Territory, perhaps contain pledges as to Spain, prohibit provocative propaganda, limit aerial strength, and solemnly proclaim that the Powers never will engage in war. When Chamberlain saw Hitler for the second time on German soil, he was able to assure him that he had delivered Sudetenland, signed and sealed. Whether Hitler was in the position to give delivery in return remains to be seen. Necessarily he was forced to consult with Mussolini, whose two speeches the early part of the week, showed complete support of his aims, and with Japan, which announced her intention to support him. Thus it is assumed he is in a position to speak for his two Allies, but even so it is questionable whether he, or they, will cease the efforts at expansion. As President Roosevelt has always favored an international conference to settle world questions, Chamberlain may be endeavoring to bring this about. But in the face of the ambitions of the dictators, and Japan's operations in China, it is not believed this can be arranged. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler set forth a program for German domination of Continental Europe. "We are finished with the pre-war policy of colonies and trade," he said, "and are going over to the policy of acquiring territory, which shall extend the area of the mother country itself." The policy has been carried out through the absorption of Austria, and now part of Czechoslovakia. But that these additions will satisfy his appetite no one believes. Some time will be required for digestion. When this shall have been finished, it is to be expected he will make another move, perhaps against France, to recover Alsace and Lorraine, perhaps against Poland, whose possession of a corridor separates the Reich, and of Silesia, the loss of which Germany always has resented. Then there are Schleswig-Holstein, under Danish sovereignty upon which German eyes have been cast since their loss by Prussia in 1866; Roumania, with 700,000 Germans; Hungary with 550,000, and Jugoslavia with 500,000. As the victories of Hitler and Mussolini have been won in the midst of the distributed conditions they have promoted, it is not beyond reasonable speculation that Il Duce will disclose a purpose further to expand Italy. His interest is concentrated in Spain and particularly in Spanish Morocco, and an incident of the Spanish revolution may be utilized by him to pursue the policy of bluster and force which Hitler effectively employs. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler declared that Germany must never allow two continental powers to arise in Europe (which should be a warning to Mussolini), and further observed that his country "must regard any attempt to organize a military power on her frontier, even though merely in the form of a state capable of becoming military, as an aggression against Germany." These statements are accepted as having been directed at France, and she, by her disregard of the Treaty of Alliance with Czechoslovakia, is certain to suffer the loss of the valuable military support of the nations which have her guarantee of protection against aggression. As a result, the Paris government must in the future, rely far more upon London, which will tend to make her an appendage of British diplomacy. Complicating the situation are the demands of the Poles and the Hungarians for the portions of Czechoslovakia occupied by peoples of their blood. Before the Czech Government submitted to his ambitions, Hitler received the ruler and premier of Hungary, and it is assumed gave them assurances that their desire for Czech territory would be backed by Germany. It is further assumed that the Poles received Berlin encouragement. In the light of these assumptions, the question occurs as to whether Great Britain and France will advise the Czechs again to submit. From what already has transpired the chances are they will do so. But by such action they will make uneasy every state which Germany contacts. Discussing in the Baltimore *Sun* the creation of Czechoslovakia at the Paris peace conference, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, who was the chief territorial delegate on the American delegation, said that in forming the boundaries of the State the Wilsonian principle of self-determination had to bow before considerations of national defense and economic resources and historic traditions. On each of these counts, the German populations of Bohemia should have been and were, included in Czechoslovakia. The German area of Bohemia includes mines and industries that long had been economically as well as politically dependent on the lands in the east and south. It was only natural that the ancient frontier should be respected and the area retained for Czechoslovakia. Pointing out that the area Hitler wants is heavily industrialized and enormously valuable, Dr. Bowman remarked that "commerce is the mother of all wars, and commerce is built on industry." He further observed: "It is very easy to say now that we should have foreseen the future. It is easy to say now that the Sudeten lands should have been wrenched from their historic connection with the crown of Bohemia and added to a homogeneous Germany. But who was giving Germany anything in 1919? We felt that a safe Germany was a weak Germany. The underlying situation in the case of Czechoslovakia is the bitterness between groups of unlike language and nationality, who have oppressed each other in the past, and whose traditions are so largely based on war, conquest and rivalry over hundreds of years. The language question offers perhaps the best illustration of the insoluble character of the boundary question. When islands and peninsulas of language occur, whose language shall the people adopt? Next to compulsion regarding religious matters, is compulsion regarding language." Which brings up the knotty question of the imposition of the German language upon the Czechs living in Sudetenland, and also another question—the fate of the anti-Nazis who will be absorbed in the greater Germany.

Assignment of Army General Officers—War Department orders this week announced the assignment of Maj. Gen. Percy P. Bishop to command the Seventh Corps Area with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., relieving Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, who is under orders to assume command of the Sixth Corps Area, Chicago, Ill. General Bishop's orders are effective in October, 1938, upon completion of his present

tour of duty as commanding general of the Philippine Division, with headquarters at Ft. McKinley, near Manila.

War Department orders also announced that Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, now commanding the Pacific Sector in the Panama Canal Zone, would assume command of the Third Coast Artillery District and the Coast Artillery School at Ft. Monroe, Va., upon completion of his present tour of foreign service in December, 1938. Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick, present commander of the Third Coast Artillery District, is due for retirement in November, 1938, after reaching the statutory retirement age of 64 years.

Army Promotions to Follow Air Corps Increase—The commissioning of 188 additional officers in the Air Corps, Oct. 1, will effect a redistribution of field officers of the promotion list as of that date. Six per cent of the increase will go to the colonel's grade, enlarging it by eleven officers; nine per cent goes to the Lieutenant colonel's grade making an increase there of 17 officers; and twenty-five per cent goes to the major's grade, increasing by 47 officers. This increase in grades, together with other anticipated vacancies through normal attrition, it is estimated, will result in 23 Lieutenant colonels being promoted to colonel on Oct. 1; 41 majors to lieutenant colonel, and 93 captains to major. It is estimated, unofficially, that this will promote to colonel those Lieutenant colonels down to number 83 on the April promotion list; to lieutenant colonel those majors down to number 114, and to major those captains down to number 228.

Far Eastern Military Situation—The pressure of the Japanese forces south of the Yangtze River has continued during the past week but with comparatively little territory gained against the Chinese defenses. The gains around Matowchen have been consolidated. Immediately north of the river, Wuhsueh was captured on September 18. Wuhsueh protected the left (north) flank of the river barrier between it and Matowchen.

The critical drives on Hankow are not those up the Yangtze River, however, but the overland thrusts farther north which have not diminished in power and which threaten not only to sever the Pingan Railroad line near Sinyang, but also to capture Macheng. These thrusts consist of two parallel columns, separated laterally by a distance of twenty-five miles. The northern column is nearing Kwangchow, about 80 miles away from Sinyang. The southern column has reached Shangcheng, 90 miles from Sinyang. The latter column is turning to the southwest and seems headed for Macheng, 70 miles from Hankow. Macheng is considered a vital point in the northern defenses of Hankow.

Even Temper Prevails at War Department—That the War Department and the General Staff do not lose their heads when a serious crisis arises has been repeatedly demonstrated of late years, but not more so than during the past few days with war raging in Asia, and a general war threatening in Europe. There was a chance for jitters, for concern over the possibility that the United States might be drawn into the conflicts, for strenuous activity which would have intensified public alarm. Instead, the Department proceeded sanely on its course, and the General Staff continued with studies upon which its Chief made recommendations for Secretarial action. There was no hurry or bustle, a mere taking in its stride every development that might affect America or its interest. So efficiently is military business running, so free from excitement is it conducted, that there was even time for a display of humor; hence the use of the camera by Major W. B. Persons and Captain Lawrence J. Carr to show their friends how they would look if the thick hair of their youthful years were to disappear, and the spurious memoranda attributed to them, and to the Chief of Staff and Secretary of War. Some one has said that a Nation or an Organization which in difficult times demonstrates possession of a sense of humor, need have no qualms about its judgment on important events. Truly, for the mind without worry visualizes things as they are and deals with them accordingly. So, we can be grateful to Major Persons and Captain Carr for anticipating the years by photography and to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War for enjoying a hearty laugh in the midst of the grave events which have been troubling the country.

Advanced Naval Rank—In accordance with the Act of Congress, passed last session, which provided that in the discretion of the President any officer who has, or may serve, as Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Bureau of the Navy Department, Judge Advocate General of the Navy or Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, shall, when retired, have the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the highest grade or rank held by him in such office, the President has approved and the Navy Department has issued commissions for the advancement of three officers on the Retired List of the Navy.

Advanced to the rank of Admiral on the retired list, Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, who served as Chief of Naval Operations from Sept. 17, 1930 until June 30, 1933, and Rear Admiral William H. Standley, who also served as Chief of Naval Operations, his tenure being from July 1, 1933, until Jan. 1, 1937. Both of these officers retired with the rank of rear admiral.

Advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral by the President's approval was Capt. Homer R. Stanford, who served as the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks from Jan. 14, 1912, until Jan. 13, 1916.

The President also approved the recommendation of the Navy Department that benefits of the above act relating to pay be extended to Rear Admiral Ralph Earl, who served as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from Dec. 23, 1916 to May 4, 1920, and who was retired with the rank of Captain but who subsequently, in view of his World War rank, was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral on the retired list and who now becomes entitled to the retired pay of that rank.

Japan's Mandated Islands—The Mandated Islands in the Pacific, former German possessions now governed by Japan under a League of Nations Mandate, this week became a focal point in the Far Eastern controversy as Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to the League, charged that the Japanese were conscripting troops in the islands in violation of the principles set up by the League.

Dr. Koo's action laid the question directly in the lap of the League, which is responsible under the League of Nations Covenant for the proper control of the more than 200,000 inhabitants of the group. It was reported from Geneva this week that the League has promised Dr. Koo that it will consider the problem at the

next session of the Mandates Commission and that the report of the Mandates Commission will then be brought before the League Assembly.

Japan's withdrawal from the League has ended the annual reports formerly required of her stewardship of the Mandated Islands. In a session of the League Mandates Commission last November, discussion disclosed that only shipping which obtained permission of the Japanese Admiralty could enter the island territorial waters. Naturally, the United States is the most concerned party in the event of any Japanese fortification of the islands, but as the United States is not a member of the League, it has no official voice in League policy.

Opinion in Washington is that exactly nothing can be done no matter what course Japan pursues. Observers state that the League of Nations has been shown to be powerless and that recent events in both Europe and the Orient have shown that agreements, written and oral, are of no value.

Rumors have been rampant for some time that the Japanese are building Naval bases on the larger islands of the Marshalls, Caroline, and Mariana groups, but no official confirmation has been obtained and the Navy Department disclaims any specific knowledge of such activity.

Navy Shore Bases—The Statutory Board on Naval Bases, 1938, which Congress last year directed to be formed to make a report on the need for additional Naval shore establishments, is in full stride in its work. Last week the board, headed by Rear Adm. Arthur J. Hepburn, USN, former commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, made a tour of inspection of Puerto Rico, and, after conferring with Puerto Rican civil and military officials, it is reported that the board was much impressed with the strategic value of the island as a Naval Air Base for the Atlantic defenses of the Panama Canal.

The board members left Washington last night for the Texas area, where they will view various points with an eye to recommending the establishment of shore bases if the situations are adaptable.

Members of the board will be in Corpus Christi on Sunday, Sept. 25, and will remain overnight, on Monday, Sept. 26, they will visit the Brownsville area, and on Tuesday, Sept. 27, they will journey to Galveston and Houston, where they will remain overnight. On Wednesday, they will inspect the Port Arthur-Lake Sabine-Beaumont district, returning to Washington on Friday, Sept. 30.

It is expected that the board will have its report ready for the approval of the Secretary of the Navy by mid-November and that the report will be submitted to Congress early in January. The Navy Department this week refused to comment on the body, other than to say that no information on the board's recommendations would be given out prior to the submission of its report to Congress.

Ship Construction Notes—The Navy Department announced this week that the date for opening bids for the construction of Destroyer Tender No. 15 and Seaplane Tender No. 5 is extended from September 21, 1938 to October 5, 1938, subject to all other conditions contained in the Navy Department's original invitation for bids, and that proposals for constructing battleships Nos. 57, 58 and 59 and proposals for furnishing the propelling machinery for Seaplane Tenders, Nos. 10 and 11, will be publicly opened at noon, October 5th.



IN ITS very first skeet season, Winchester Model 21 set new 12, 16 and 20 gauge long run world's records. . . . This year, Winchester Model 12 set a new 12-gauge long run world's skeet record of 452 straight—shot by S. Odis Walding—and a new 28-gauge long run world's record of 257 straight—shot by Grant Ilseng.

With a Model 12, L. S. Pratt won the 1935 First National All-Gauge Skeet Championship. With a Model 21 of 16 gauge, Dick Shaughnessy won the 1936 All-Gauge. And with a Model 12, S. Odis Walding won the All-Gauge last year.

Either gun is good for the winning target in any skeet shoot. Your dealer will gladly give you detailed information. For Model 12 folder or Model 21 catalog without obligation address Dept. 31-C. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S.A.



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Oneida Community Par Plate Silver Tray, 475 coupons; 2-qt. Pitcher, 600

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 69)

request Sept. 30, after more than 40 years' service, with rank of Capt.

W. O. Joseph Carpenter, retired on his own request Sept. 30, after more than 36 years' service, with rank of Capt.

W. O. William C. George, CA, retired Sept. 30, on account of disability.

W. O. George De Bass, retired on his own application Sept. 30, after more than 36 years' service, with rank of Capt.

W. O. Earl C. Eddy, AMPS, retired on account of disability, Sept. 30.

W. O. Rudolph L. Klenik, band leader, from Ft. Du Pont, Del., to 63rd CA, Ft. MacArthur, Calif., as band leader; sail N. Y. Nov. 15.

W. O. Wheeler W. Sidwell, band leader, from Ft. Meade, S. D., to 1st Engr., Ft. Du Pont, Del., as band leader, Dec. 1.

W. O. Charles Budoff, prior orders to Canal Zone, revoked.

W. O. Erik H. F. Lundbald, AMPS, from Ft. Worden, Wash., to home and await retirement.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Pvt. 1st Cl. Chester J. Evans, Middletown

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Excellent Dining Room

L. G. Sheridan, Mgr.

Air Depot, Pa., prior orders to Sig. School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men retired at station indicated, Sept. 30:

Sgt. William Schapp, FA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., with rank of 1st Sgt.

Staff Sgt. Frederick Keller, QMC, Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md.

1st Sgt. Henry H. Wilbur, Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

M. Sgt. Richard Thomas Boehm, CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

M. Sgt. John Coleman, DEML, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cpl. Sixto Cubacha, Cav. (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

Sgt. John Gilliam, Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Staff Sgt. Otto Uchdorff, CA, Ft. Amador, C. Z.

M. Sgt. Harold C. Burnett, Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

M. Sgt. Michael Janchick, OD, Chicago, Ill., with rank of 1st Lt.

Staff Sgt. Joseph G. Healey, Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Sgt. George W. Close, Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.

M. Sgt. Albert Neville, CE, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Cpl. Geronimo Gaid, FA (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

Cpl. Pedro Dumiao, Cav. (PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

Staff Sgt. Arthur J. Finnimore, FA, Schofield Barracks, T. H., with rank of 1st Sgt.

1st Sgt. Harvey Shawver, CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

M. Sgt. Francois E. Voyer, QMC, Boston, Mass.

1st Sgt. Stanley Belliveau, DEML, Stanford Univ., Calif.

M. Sgt. Laurence U. Bain, FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Elmer J. Lutz, Princeton Univ., N. J.

M. Sgt. Charles T. Waters, CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

M. Sgt. Neal C. Clifford, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Sgt. Aniceto Mangilit, MC (PS), Ft. William McKinley, P. I.

Tech. Sgt. Benjamin F. Hinson, DEML, Ft. Monroe, Va., with rank of 1st Lt.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty With Medical Corps
1st Lt. Philip Robert Cronlund, Med.-Res., to 6 months' tour active duty at Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., Sept. 26.

1st Lt. Wendell Playfair Harris, Med.-Res., to 6 months' tour active duty at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 26.

1st Lt. William Peter Kauffmann, Med.-Res., from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., Sept. 30, to home.

Capt. Herbert Joseph Bell, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., until April 24, 1939.

Extended Active Duty With Air Corps

1st Lt. Robert Allen Gardner, Air-Res., from Randolph Fld., Tex., to home, Sept. 30.

1st Lt. Richard Charles Ragle, Air-Res., from AC Tech. School, Denver, Colo., to home, Sept. 21.

2nd Lt. Lewis Morgan Sanders, Air-Res., to 2 year tour active duty, Randolph Fld., Tex., Oct. 3.

Following 2nd Lts. Air-Res., to 2 year tour active duty, Randolph Fld., Tex., Oct. 3:

Fred Morgan Adams.

Walter Steven Bagnick.

William Walter Holmes.

Charles James Langmack.

Eugene McCurdy.

Luther Eugene Thomas.

Norman Kenneth Warner.

2nd Lt. Charles Wayne Maynard, Air-Res., to 2 year tour active duty at Randolph Fld., Tex., Sept. 29.

Two Weeks' Active Duty

2nd Lt. Ralph Edward Allison, Sig.-Res., Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 2.

Capt. George Myron Demorest, Engr.-Res., Pittsburgh Engr. Procurement Dist., Pa., Sept. 26.

1st Lt. John Nesbit Raiston, Engr.-Res., Pittsburgh Engr. Procurement Dist., Oct. 3.

Maj. Benjamin Howard Arnold, San.-Res., St. Louis General Depot, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.

Capt. Herbert Henry Mitchell, Ord.-Res., Springfield Armory, Mass., Sept. 18.

Maj. William Riga Lyon, Air-Res., Middletown Air Depot, Pa., Oct. 2.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Joseph Mortimer McGough, QM-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Robert Sidney Redfield, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. John Charles Terzella, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Albert Joseph Youndt, QM-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Allen Leonard Erickson, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. James Byron Douglass, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. William Howard Lang, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Renate Sessum McAlister, Cav.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Elias Carter Townsend, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. William Harrison Woodford, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Harry James McAuley, Fin.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Hlette Sinclair Williams, Jr., Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Ambelin Mangis Ahrens, CA-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. George Winchell Tripp, QM-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Frank Bailey Stuart, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. Comdr. R. M. Hoyle, det. Icarus, Oct. 10 and assigned Pontchartrain as exec. off., assuming command until reporting of regularly assigned commanding officer.

Lt. P. E. Shaw, det. Mojave Oct. 17, and assigned New York Division.

Lt. H. T. Jewell, det. Pontchartrain, effective ten days after reporting of Lt. Comdr. R. M. Hoyle, and assigned Headquarters, Maritime Service.

Lt. B. E. Moody, det. New York Division effective upon relief by Lt. P. E. Shaw, and assigned Unalga as executive officer.

Lt. J. A. Glynn, det. Mojave and assigned Pandora as executive officer.

Lt. R. L. Horne, det. Pandora, effective upon relief by Lt. A. J. Glynn, and assigned line duty Mojave.

Lt. F. K. Johnson, det. San Francisco Division, effective upon relief by Lt. H. J. Doebler, and assigned Cyan as executive officer.

Lt. G. V. A. Graves, det. Boston Division, effective upon completion of 1938 reports on ice observation and ice patrol, and assigned Galatea as executive officer.

Lt. H. J. Doebler, det. Perseus, effective Oct. 17 and assigned San Francisco Division.

Lt. L. T. Jones, det. Headquarters, effective Oct. 1, and assigned line duty Shoshone.

Lt. J. T. Stanley, det. Onondaga, effective Oct. 17, and assigned line duty Saranac.

Lt. Comdr. C. H. Hilton, det. Ft. Trumbull Training Station, effective Oct. 17, and assigned Pandora as commanding officer.

Lt. Comdr. H. C. Perkins, det. Pandora, effective Oct. 17, and assigned Shoshone as executive officer.

Lt. Comdr. C. C. Padon, det. Shoshone, effective upon relief by Lt. Comdr. H. C. Perkins, and assigned Shawnee as commanding officer.

Lt. Comdr. I. E. Eskridge, det. Dione, effective when directed by Commander, Norfolk Division, and assigned Seabago as executive officer.

Lt. E. S. Endom, det. Hamilton, effective upon return of that vessel to Oakland, Calif., and assigned Aridane as executive officer.

Lt. S. F. Hewins, det. Aridane, effective upon relief by Lt. E. S. Endom, and assigned Daphne as executive officer.

Lt. (jg) G. D. Synon, det. Duane, effective Oct. 17 and assigned Alert as commanding officer.

Chief Mach. D. M. Moore, det. Unaqua and temporary duty in Norfolk Division, effective Oct. 1, and assigned Shawnee as engineer officer.

Chief Boatswain K. M. Barnoss, det. Guard and Seattle Division and assigned Cartigan as commanding officer, to report not later than Oct. 5.

Pay Clk. (T) M. B. Herring, Modoc, appointment as Pay Clk. (Temporary) revoked; discharged as Chief Yeoman with permission to reenlist in that rating.

Boatswain W. E. Streicher, det. temporary duty Chicago Division and assigned Cartigan, to report not later than Oct. 1.

Mach. (T) C. E. Daniels, det. Yeaton and assigned Cartigan as engineer officer, to report not later than Sept. 28.

Mach. (T) F. T. Lijja, General Greene, drowned during rescue operations at Woods Hole, Mass.

Naval Reserves Cruise

The final Naval Reserve cruise of this year for the Third Naval District left Sept. 17. The divisions embarked in the vicinities of their armories. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Division were transferred by boat from the USS Illinois, North River, to the USS Tillman, USS Roper, USS Babitt and the USS Decatur, respectively. The 16th and 17th Divisions marched aboard the USS Dilks and the USS Schenck from the naval militia dock at Whitestone Landing, the 31st division was ferried by boat to the USS II. Fred Talbot from the New Rochelle armory and the 32nd division went from the Ossining armory to the USS Fairfax. Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford are cruising on the Leary, USS Tattnall and the USS Herbert respectively, joining at Bridgeport and Morris Cove. They are having two days liberty at Guantanamo.

No Pay for Athletic Services

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. — Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees has issued a general order as follows:

It has come to the attention of the Corps Area Commander that in certain instances in this Corps Area officers have received compensation for their services as officials in service athletic contests.

The payment of compensation to officers for the performance of any duties in connection with service athletics is prohibited.

General Drum Urges Teamwork

(Continued from Page 63)

may rest assured that, much to our regret, there is little prospect of the development of a mechanical man, "robot," to replace the human being in the air or on the ground battlefield.

In our peace time theorizing, a healthy rivalry exists as to the efficacy of these new developments and weapons. Some foresee a horseless battlefield and would abolish the foot soldier. Others claim supremacy for the power of aerial bombing and that it should replace ground artillery. While a different school looks to the charge of the tank and the movement of mechanized units to be more decisive than the "boot to boot" crash of Napoleon's cavalry. Again, some chemical advocates would abolish all "shot and shell." Others visualize rapid movements of forces, mobility, as more decisive than the skillful application of fire power in combat. There is another school which claims that the increased fire power and protection afforded by the new weapons should reduce the manpower requirements and therefore losses. Although organizational statistics do not support this view, it is true that skillful employment in battle may secure an earlier decision and thereby avoid some losses. We need such extremists in peace time because they stimulate our profession.

We have seen some of these improvements undergoing tests in Ethiopia, Spain and China. Views concerning them are still varied. We should formulate our conclusions concerning them before we crystallize our ideas on their employment.

All are essential to warfare of today and must be adequately provided for in modern military organization. Our prime problem is to realize their capabilities and when and how to apply them—individually or in conjunction with the older weapons. In general terms, the solution is not necessarily one of supplanting the old by the new, rather, of knitting them together in a powerful combat team.

b. In the application of the foregoing viewpoint, several salient broad factors should be considered as having vital influences on the organization of our military forces and in the conduct of operations and battle.

(1) The area of conflict, whether considered from the viewpoint of large operations or of battle, will be immensely enlarged in the three dimensions of width, depth and altitude. This will necessitate a broader visualization and conception on the part of higher commanders, as well as in the lower ranks. Constant and efficient observation, terrestrial and air, will be more important and call for special efforts.

(2) Mobility versus Concentration of Sustained Fire Power presents a mooted question to the military mind as a natural consequence of recent mechanical developments and the enlarged area of combat. The special characteristics of the new developments, such as the great speed, range and destructiveness of aviation and the mechanized units, and the ability to transport large bodies of troops rapidly over long distances leads to independent operations. A desire to secure surprise and to reduce losses by avoidance of intensive fires, prompts great dispersion—encircling or turning movements, even air and ground raids far removed from the main forces. Many foresee operations of the future as a series of widely separated disjointed battles, involving small units such as separate air operations, isolated divisional combats and distant mechanized or horse cavalry fights. Such proposals have led to the concept of air operations without regard to the plan of the ground forces; and to the desirability of small, extremely mobile ground divisions and mechanized units designed for rapid movement and action far removed from the main forces of an army. Here the qualities of great speed and range (mobility) are the guides in reaching conclusions.

On the other hand, increased potentialities of fire power and armored protection turn our consideration to actual combat, the battlefield. The value of speed, range and surprise is recognized as a preliminary step to the real objective—victory in battle—which is secured by an effective fire power, air and ground, resulting from intense concentrations and sustained efforts. The main consideration is to secure as great fire power as possible, so organized in units as to permit their rapid concentration, and so adequately manned and supplied as to insure sustained action until a decision is gained.

Fortunately, the characteristics of our modern weapons are applicable to both of these viewpoints. One should avoid being led to extremes and understand the value of combining the desirable features of both considerations. Mobility is desirable and can be reasonably utilized without sacrificing the vital battle requirement of concentrated and coordinated sustained fire power.

(3) Decisive battle should be the primary objective of armies in any operations. The wisdom of this doctrine is enhanced by the power of modern weapons. The piecemeal employment of units, the dispersion of efforts by widely scattered forces and independent

disjointed operations are dangers the high command must guard against. The lesson of Stuart's cavalry at Gettysburg is valuable today and applies to air and mechanized operations, as well. At the same time, the high command should realize the combat power and possibilities of all instruments at his disposal, and seek battle favorable thereto, i. e., a battle wherein his air and mechanized weapons may join the other forces effectively in decisive blows.

Decision in battle is secured by the skillful employment of all available means to disorganize the enemy forces, not, as commonly conceived, the killing of men. While unfortunately men have to be killed in securing this end, yet it is best accomplished and with least losses by skillful, powerful blows which destroy the means of command and supply. These are the vitals of battle organization, and if permanently severed, the means of direction, control and sustenance fail. The power of cohesive resistance then disintegrates. Consequently, the battle maneuver and the coordination of air and ground forces should seek such results. While some forces seek to hold the enemy in place, the main air and ground efforts should be combined in decisive blows directed at these vitals of the battle system. Indoctrination of a command in this principle is essential to success. It should guide the initiative of subordinates and lead to the efficient cooperation between the air, mechanized and ground forces.

(4) Coordination of many separate efforts in order to secure a concentration of power for a given objective will be increasingly difficult. The air forces may inflict serious damage in broad areas, yet they can not occupy effectively vital ground objectives. So, also, mechanized units may drive out a hostile body and seize important objectives, yet they lack the capabilities of holding for long and securing lasting major results. The combat team of infantry and artillery is essential to reap the full benefits from the action of these branches and to clinch a final decision. Consequently the teaming and coordination of the efforts of all branches will be a task to strive for in all major operations and battles.

(5) Initiative of superior qualities on the part of leaders of all ranks will be required to gain the full value of the conditions just stated. Subordinates will more frequently be faced with combat situations where units are widely separated and decision must be made locally and at once. In such circumstances coordination can be expected only when subordinates are well trained and indoctrinated, and appreciate the objectives of the high command. On the other hand, the high command must play his part by reaching early decisions with definite objectives and comprehensive plans and to insure knowledge thereof by subordinates. Details will have to be left to subordinates and reliance on their aggressive initiative to force the battle in accordance with the general plan indicated to them. Under such conditions the air and ground subordinates must act frequently on their own and for the good of the whole. Such coordination and cooperation are essential to give the swiftly moving forces this cohesion in action—their power to strike a united blow.

(6) Speed of action as a corollary to our modern weapons and transportation will involve mental processes as well as physical movements. The full value of these modern implements can not be taken advantage of unless our mental processes are stepped up in harmony therewith—our minds are flexible and supple. We must develop the faculties of quickly sizing up a situation, grasping opportunities, making quick decisions and utilizing the modern communications for transmitting these to the troops in brief intelligent instructions. Associated with the foregoing is the speed of transporting by air and ground of small and large bodies of troops and supplies over great distances. In addition to surprise, these facilities will reduce materially the fatigue and hardships of troops, resulting in the arrival of comparatively fresh forces in unexpected areas.

(7) Surprise and Night Operations will become more important. Both air and ground forces will endeavor to utilize darkness, fog and inclement weather to launch surprise operations,—to avoid detection and the severe losses incident to modern antiaircraft and ground fires. Sleep by day and operate by night will be the common routine and the soldier of the future. The night attack should be recognized as an essential operation by all forces.

(8) Air and antitank defense of the battlefield will become a serious concern of the high command. Normally our antiaircraft defense plans are associated with back areas, installations, railroads, bridges, etc. The future battle will find aviation joining the ground forces in their battle, supplementing the fire of the ground artillery. Air and anti-aircraft defense will be essential to afford the ground units freedom to execute their battle plan. In like manner, the flanks and rear of the fighting forces must be secured against the approach of rapid moving mechanized forces. Security of the infantry-artillery team in its ground operation against air at-

tacks and mechanized flank and rear threats is now a vital feature of any battle plan.

(9) The Soul of an Army. The name of efficiency in combat springs from the soul of an army—its *esprit de corps*—that fraternal comradeship which inspires individual and group confidence, determination and the mutual respect and affection which engender the spirit of willing sacrifice for the success of the whole. The development of these qualities in the leaders insures similar traits in the lower ranks.

As our Army and its Corps assemble as units in peace once in several years, the value and inculcation of these human qualities should receive close attention in our field exercises. Let us endeavor to think, plan and act in the spirit of the Second Army, the V, VI and Cavalry Corps, and the GHQ Air Wing, and knit ourselves into the combat teams these great fighting units represent.

While we live in a machine age—militarily as well as commercially, let us not forget that success in battle in the final analysis is secured by man. His desire to become efficient, his willingness to meet hardships and to make the supreme sacrifice, are inspired by his respect and affection for and confidence in his leaders. The personality of the leader is a vital factor. Who ever heard of the numerical designation of Civil War units? It was Hancock's, Longstreet's or Jackson's corps. Success in battle will seldom be secured except through personal leadership—so in this machine age, we must guard against the danger of the mechanical element dominating the human side.

c. In the application of the principles and views just expressed, all commanders will be faced with conflicting conditions and circumstances. Thumb rules are inapplicable—sound judgment, based on reliable information and definite objectives, is the sure guide. In one case dispersion of forces may be warranted to grasp the advantages of mobility, while under different circumstances a concentration of all means in a powerful blow may be more decisive. Then again, employment of bombardment aviation as a part of the fire power in the ground battle may be more decisive than the destruction of distant installations, communications, supply points, etc. The importance of observation may force commanders to modify preconceived plans in order to gain the advantages of high terrain or close up landing fields. So, also, the threat of superior mechanized forces may prompt one to seek the security afforded by such obstacles as rivers, large woods, etc. However, one may accept as an immutable guide to success in battle, the principle of utilizing all available power in a concerted effort to destroy the enemy's command and supply system. The method of accomplishment will vary in each case, but this objective should be the basis of all plans and actions.

The C. P. X. Problem

Our Command Post Exercise has been formulated with many of the views as expressed in the foregoing discussion as primary objectives. Opportunities will be present for the application of the two main schools of modern thought, i. e., mobility versus concentration of sustained fire power—for aggressive leadership—the principles of concentration of effort and coordination of action. The situations will demand quick decisions with rapid transmission of orders.

While the scene of the operations may be somewhat distant from that of the earlier days of an American war, the terrain and facilities are suitable. The forces involved will represent some of our latest weapons and equipment, thereby affording an opportunity for study and discussion of their employment under modern conceptions.

Parrots, Parrakeets & Love Birds

Permission for passengers on Army transports to carry "parrots, parrakeets, love birds, and any other birds of the parrot family"—a. The carrying of parrots, parrakeets, love birds, and any other birds of the parrot family is permissible upon passenger transports provided they are kept from first and second class cabins and from annoyance to passengers, and provided further that a certificate has been obtained from the State health authority in accordance with amendment No. 2 to the United States Interstate Quarantine Regulations, Public Health Service, issued by the Treasury Department, September 28, 1932.

Wilful violation of this quarantine regulation is by statute a misdemeanor.

b. Arrangements for transportation and care of the birds or parrots will be made with the Superintendent, Army Transport Service, at the port of embarkation.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Regular and Reserve Medical Officers to Meet in Washington

During the period from October to May inclusive, in conformity with the custom established in 1923, monthly meetings of officers of the Medical Department residing in and near the District of Columbia will be held at the Army Medical Center. The purpose of these meetings is to foster closer social and professional relations among Medical Department officers, and between those officers and corresponding professional groups in other governmental departments and in civil life, and at the same time to provide instruction of distinct professional value. Past meetings have been productive of much good, both from the training standpoint and by increasing the friendly personal relations and esprit among officers of the Medical Department.

Meetings will be held promptly at 8 o'clock at the Auditorium (Center Wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, on the third Monday evening of each month from October to May, inclusive, unless notices to the contrary are distributed. The program for each meeting will consist of three parts: 1st, a talk, an address, a demonstration, a clinic, or the presentation of a paper, or a combination of two or more of these; 2nd, a discussion; 3rd, a social hour during which refreshments will be served. The presentation of the first part of the program should not require more than one hour. Upon completion of the discourse or demonstration of the evening, the subject presented will be open for discussion for not more than 30 minutes. After the discussion, refreshments will be served. Distinguished leaders of the medical and allied professions are being invited to speak at the meetings.

Commissioned officers (active, reserve and retired) and physicians of the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, and Veterans Administration, and members of the District of Columbia medical and dental professions residing in Washington or vicinity are cordially invited to be present. The Surgeon General of the Army desires that officers of the Medical Department of the Regular Army on duty in Washington and vicinity attend these meetings in so far as official duties and conditions of service permit and that social engagements not be made which will prevent attendance.

Reserve Board Appointed

A board of officers has been appointed to meet at Bethlehem, Pa., at the call of the president thereof, for the examination of such persons as may be authorized to appear before the board to determine their fitness for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps and for the practical test of such Reserve officers as may be authorized to appear before the board to determine their fitness for a certificate of capacity. The detail for the board follows:

Lt. Col. Harry A. Hall, Inf.-Res.; Maj. Adrian R. Brian, Inf.; Maj. George K. Engelhart, Inf.-Res.

Detailed as additional members—1st Lt. Frederick M. Funk, Cav.-Res.; Lt. Col. Charles J. Herzer, CAC; Maj. Chauncey E. Dresser, DC-Res.; Capt. Charles H. Renfro, Engr.-Res.; 1st Lt. Alfred Kramer, FA-Res.; Capt. Robert A. Canning, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Col. Raymond C. Bull, MC-Res. and Maj. Theodore C. Gerber, OD.

Each of the Reserve officers has signed his willingness to serve without compensation, there being no public funds available for this purpose.

National Guard Special Course

Opening of the annual Command and General Staff School for National Guard officers of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., for a two-week sub-course beginning Nov. 10, next, was authorized in a training circular made public at Second Corps Area Headquarters on Governors Island.

Now in the third year of operation, the school offers qualified National Guard officers an abridgement of the course given the special class at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., covering the combined use of all arms and including the command and staff functions in the division and reinforced brigade.

Personals

Mrs. Lyman H. Nelson, nee Dorothy Wagner, daughter of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, for whom Wagner Hall at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., is named, has had a novel accepted by Lippincott & Co., of New York, entitled "Broken Rhythm." It will come out about Oct. 1. The reviews of critics are most favorable, one even classing the book with "Black Oxen" and predicting for it a wide distribution. Mrs. Nelson is an Army girl, metaphorically speaking being born in a "knapsack." Her father, as is generally known to the older officers of the Army, was a military writer of considerable prominence. Mrs. Nelson is a sister of Mrs. William K. Naylor, wife of Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor, commanding Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Col. Glen E. Edgerton, CE, USA, Engineer of Maintenance, the Panama Canal, with Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Diana Edgerton, are visiting Cadet Bruce Edgerton at West Point. Miss Edgerton is to return to Vassar College this week, while Mrs. Edgerton and her sister, Miss Louise Hessian, will sail on the *Saturnia* of the Italian Line, to pass two months in Italy and Jugoslavia. Colonel Edgerton will spend six weeks in Washington and New York, returning to Panama in late October.

Misses Marion Frances and Barbara Ann Barrett, daughters of Maj. and Mrs. H. Lester Barrett, Inf., USA, will enter the University of Oregon this Fall. They have just recently returned from Tientsin, China, where they obtained most of their High School education.

Miss Evelyn Rae Kelser, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Raymond A. Kelser, VC, USA, of Washington, D. C., is guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Francois H. K. Reynolds, VC, USA, in Gorgas Hospital Grounds, Panama.

Maj. and Mrs. Galen M. Sturgis, USMC, with their son Bill have been guests of Major Sturgis' parents, Prof. and Mrs. S. C. Sturgis, at Hyattsville, Md. Major Sturgis is at present stationed at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Vincent Meyer (FA), GSC, USA, of Washington, D. C., were hosts at an informal dinner party last Saturday evening at the Army and Navy Country Club. Colonel Meyer is on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Louis Little, USMC, were hosts at dinner last Sunday evening in their quarters at San Diego, Calif., to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jurauld Wright, USN, among other guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul Blackburn, USN, gave a dinner party Friday, Sept. 16, at their quarters at the Naval Training Station at San Diego. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Edmund S. Root, USN, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John C. Beaumont, USMC, and Comdr. and Mrs. Ingram Sowell, USN.

Miss Marjorie Ann Van Auken, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. William B. Van Auken, QMC, USA, has just returned from France where she spent the summer and is now attending the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va.

Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. Jennie Drebin Mills has announced the marriage of her daughter Phyllis, to 1st Lt. Jacquard Hirshorn Rothschild, which took place in Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, September 18. The couple will be at home after October 1st at the Riverside Apartments, Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Frances Isabel Mayes, daughter of Mrs. James J. Mayes, of New York City, and the late Col. J. J. Mayes, JAGD, USA, was married September 17, to Mr. Traver Law Berry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Titus Berry, of Chatham, N. J., in a ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Wesley Megaw at the Ft. Washington Presbyterian Church, New York City.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Lt. Col. Archibald King, JAGD, USA, was attended by Mrs. John

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

H. Trieber as matron of honor and Margaret King as flower girl.

The couple will reside at 4582 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, New York.

Miss St. Clair Baumgartner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Baumgartner, of Cartagena, Colombia, was married by the Rt. Rev. Harry Beal, Wednesday, Sept. 7, to Lt. Robert R. Craighill, USN, at the home of the bride's parents. They have left for Annapolis, where Lieutenant Craighill is to be an instructor.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Ewell Scott, daughter of Col. Raymond Ewell Scott, Med.-Res., and Mrs. Bertha Clay Scott, to 2nd Lt. Leigh Cole Fairbanks, Jr., CE, USA, took place Saturday, Sept. 17, at the Memorial Chapel of the Army Medical Center, at Washington, D. C.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white slipper satin, on princess lines, with a sweetheart neckline and sleeves full to the wrists with points over the hands. The gown had a long train and her finger-tip length veil was built over a foundation of tulle, which completely covered the satin train. A cap of lace and orange blossoms held the veil in place. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. George F. Lull, jr., was matron of honor. Miss Justine L. Fairbank, sister of the bridegroom and Miss Meredith Smith, a classmate of the bride were the bridesmaids.

Lt. John Huff Van Vleet, Jr., was best man, with Lts. J. A. Abercrombie, Eugene Stann, David Parker, George White, C. B. Hones, and Robert C. Gildart, West Point classmates of the bridegroom serving as ushers. Blue dress uniforms were worn.

An organ recital was given by Mr. Verne C. Bonestell, with General Fairbank singing "Some One Like You" just preceding the ceremony. A reception was held at the Army and Navy Country Club.

The couple will be at home at Ft. Belvoir, Va., after October 15.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Hine (SC), USN, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jane Courtenay Hine, to Lt. (Jg) George Elliott Davis, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott Davis, of Troy, N. Y. Miss Hine was graduated from Holton Arms School in 1934. Lieutenant Davis, who was graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1935, is now attached to the USS *Houston*. The wedding will take place in November at Long Beach, Calif.

Capt. Charles Gordon Smith, USN-Ret., has announced the engagement of his daughter Lydia Lea to Mr. Karl E. von Klatt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. von Klatt. Miss Smith studied at Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, D. C. Mr. von Klatt attended Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland, and was graduated from the National Law School in Washington. The wedding is to take place late in October in the home of the prospective bride's father and step-mother in New London, Conn.

Miss Ann Virginia McCleary, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Howard B. McCleary, USN, was married Saturday, Sept. 17, at the home of her parents in Honolulu, T. H., to Ens. Richard R. Pratt, USN, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold B. Pratt, USMC-Ret.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of Chantilly lace over white satin, a tulie veil draped from a coronet of orange blossoms, and carried lilies-of-the-valley and white orchids.

Miss Nancy Old, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, USN, was maid of honor. Attendants were the Misses Edith Ann Corbin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Clifford Lee Corbin, and Cornelia Hicks, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William W. Hicks, USA. Lieutenant Robert Blodgett, USA, served as best man. Ushers were Ensigns William Kaufman and

**MRS. ELLERY W. NILES**

who, before her marriage Sept. 3 to 2nd Lt. Ellery Willis Niles, CE, USA, son of Mrs. E. W. Niles, and the late Colonel Niles, was Miss Page Matheson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. D. Matheson, (CE), GSC, USA.

James W. McCauley, who were classmates of the bridegroom at the Naval Academy.

Ensign and Mrs. Pratt are remaining in Hawaii for a few weeks, before going to Ensign Pratt's new station in the Far East.

Mrs. Pratt attended the Mason School, at Tarrytown, N. Y., and Chateau Brabantmont, Lausanne, Switzerland. Ensign Pratt is a nephew of Rear Adm. William V. Pratt, USN-Ret., and the brother of Lt. William V. Pratt, III, USN.

Mrs. Thomas A. Symington, of Panama, C. Z., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Patricia Eugenia Jones, to 2nd Lt. Thomas Joseph Gent, Jr., AC, USA, son of Mr. Thomas Joseph Gent, of New York City, N. Y.

Lieutenant Gent, who is aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, USA, is stationed at Albrook Field, C. Z.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles A. Easterbrook, AGD, USA, of Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to 2nd Lt. Ephraim Foster Graham, Jr., Inf., USA. Miss Easterbrook went to Ft. Sam Houston with her parents in 1935 and since then has attended Jefferson High School, St. Mary's Hall, and Our Lady of the Lake College.

Lieutenant Graham is the son of Col. and Mrs. Ephraim F. Graham of 403 Patterson Ave., San Antonio, Tex. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1937 and has been on duty at Randolph Field since that time. In view of the fact that Lieutenant Graham has been ordered to Fort Snelling, the wedding will take place in the very near future.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Kramer, of Indianapolis, Indiana, to Lt. William K. Naylor, Jr., ORC, took place at noon on Saturday, September 3, in Chicago, Ill.

Miss Kramer graduated from the University of Illinois with the class of 1934. Lieutenant Naylor is the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William K. Naylor, USA, of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

The Catholic Chapel, Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., was the setting Sept. 18, for the wedding of Miss Shirley Sartin, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Lea B. Sartin, (MC), USN, to Lt. (Jg) Norman Hunt, (MC), USN; with Chaplain Raymond B. Drinan officiating.

The bride, in white net over taffeta, and a fingertip veil caught with a flower

tiara, carried a bouquet of white rosebuds and valley lilies, was given in marriage by her father.

Miss Helen Walbridge, of Long Beach, Calif., daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. D. Walbridge, in blue taffeta, attended the bride. She carried an old fashioned nosegay of blue.

Lt. Paul Peterson, (MC), USN, served as best man.

Following the reception at El Cortez hotel, the couple went northward for a wedding trip. They will be at home in Vallejo, Calif.

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Woman's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.)

The Daughters of the United States Army held their first Fall meeting at the Army and Navy Club, in Washington, D. C., Monday, September 12, with an attendance of more than 50 members, including local and national officers from the national headquarters of the organization, which is maintained in Washington.

Mrs. Charles Roberts, founder and honorary national president, was there as were Mrs. Seth Williams, national second vice president; Mrs. L. M. Grant, national treasurer; Mrs. James Bogman, national registrar, and Miss F. Elizabeth Wilcox, national secretary. Mrs. Paul Stanley Bond, national president, and Mrs. George Coche, national first vice president, were unable to be present. Mrs. Bogman, who recently returned to Washington from Chicago, is former president of the local branch.

There was discussion of the possibility of organizing a class in handicraft under the supervision of Mrs. George Strong who, with her mother-in-law, Mrs. George V. Strong, wife of Brigadier General Strong, attended as a guest of Mrs. Grant. She has had wide experience in teaching handicraft and brought to the luncheon a display of her work.

Mrs. John Herr, wife of Major General Herr, chief of cavalry, was among those at the luncheon, the first meeting of the local branch she has attended. She is a member as the daughter of Brig. Gen. Eli Hoyle and her daughter, Miss Fannie Herr, who was with her, is both an Army daughter and an Army granddaughter. Membership is open only to daughters and granddaughters of the Regular Army.

Mrs. Claud Dudley, president of the Washington branch, presided at the luncheon. Other local officers present were, Miss Virginia Coleman, Mrs. E. L. Florance, Mrs. John Donovan, Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle, Mrs. Beale Bloomer and Miss Ann G. Hawkins.

Other members at the luncheon were: Mrs. Charles Western, Mrs. William Pence, Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston, Mrs. John K. Rice, Mrs. John E. Hunt, Mrs. Charles T. Harris, Mrs. Bessie Taylor Morrison, Mrs. John Herr, Miss Fannie Herr, Mrs. Harry T. Cavanaugh, Mrs. William D. Wrightson, Mrs. Roger P. Gabriel, Miss Verna Perry, Miss Jane Garber, Miss Ruby Miller, Miss Margaretta Hazzard, Mrs. Arthur Pence, Mrs. Floyd E. Galloway, Mrs. Bowman Stevens, Jr., Miss Sarah Cushing, Mrs. Morris K. Barroll, Mrs. Wilhelm Freudenthal, Miss Myra Rivers, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Mrs. Frederick A. Henney.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
September 22, 1938

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward Rhodes Stitt, USN-Ret., have returned from Cape Cod, where they spent the summer. Mrs. Stitt's daughter, Miss Helen K. Newton, who went to Europe the middle of the summer, is to join Admiral and Mrs. Stitt here in October.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Julius Curtis Townsend, USN, who have recently come here from Coronado, Calif., have leased an apartment. Their daughter, Miss Martha Townsend is with them.

Capt. Theodore S. Wilkinson, USN, was joined last week-end by Mrs. Wilkinson and their daughters, the Misses Anne and Joan Wilkinson, at Hockley, their home in Arlington, Va. Mrs. Wilkinson and the Misses Wilkinson spent the summer at Nonquitt, Mass.

Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, widow of Major General Donaldson, has come to Washington as a guest of her son, Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Donaldson, at Ft. Myer. Mrs. Donaldson will return to New York later, for the winter.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Oliver P. Echols, AC, USA, who recently came here from Wright Field, have taken house. They have with them their daughter, Mary. The Echols have as guests Colonel Echols' brother, Mr. Angus B. Echols, of Wilmington, Del., who is here for a short time, and Mrs. Echols' mother, Mrs. Louis F. Bailey, of Houston. Mary Echols is attending classes at the Cathedral School.

Maj. and Mrs. William R. Gerhardt, OD, USA, have as guest Miss Celia Ball, of Boston, Mass., sister of Mrs. Gerhardt.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Mark Bristol, USN-Ret., who have been traveling for several weeks through New England are planning to return here early in October. They are at present at the Thousand Islands.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph B. Darnall, MC, USA, who have returned here from a tour of duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., have taken a house. Miss Mary Darnall, their eldest daughter is to leave shortly for post-graduate work at Monticello Junior College, in Illinois, before entering an Eastern College.

Mrs. Moseley Harris, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Van Horn Moseley, USA, arrived in Washington last Saturday to be the guest of Mrs. William Wheatley. Mrs. Harris who has been living in the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., with her son, 2d Lt. Edward M. Harris, Inf., USA, will join him at the conclusion of her Washington visit at his new station, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, USN, who recently came here from the West Coast, have taken an apartment. Admiral Sadler, who has been assigned to the Navy Department here, was in command of the heavy cruiser division No. 6.

ANAPOLIS, MD.
September 20, 1938

Comdr. Wolcott E. Hall, USN-Ret., left on Monday for a motor trip through New England. He will visit Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Soule, Jr., at the Boston Navy Yard. Mr. Roger Hall who spent the summer with his father on Prince George St., has returned to the University of Virginia.

Col. and Mrs. James Boote gave a tea on Sunday afternoon at their home on King George St., in honor of Mrs. A. B. Sutherland and Miss Helen Du Barry.

Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Mrs. Baxter of Washington, and the late Capt. Baxter, USN, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Myron W. Hutchinson, Jr., at their home on Southgate Ave.

Comdr. Owen Bartlett, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Bartlett and their two daughters, Geraldine and Neville, arrived last week from Honolulu to spend the winter in Annapolis.

Among the Annapolis girls who will attend Sweetbriar College in Virginia are Miss Douglas Woods, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar L. Woods and Miss Barbara Godfrey, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent Godfrey.

Miss Nancy Slayton, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Slayton of Duke of Gloucester St., sailed from New York on Friday for the Europa for England. Miss Slayton will be gone several weeks.

Miss Rachel Glann, daughter of Mrs. Archie E. Glann and the late Comdr. Archie E. Glann, left on Monday for William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Va.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
September 24, 1938

Army's first football game of the season with the University of Wichita which was played at Michie Stadium this afternoon, attracted many visitors to the post.

Col. John Carmichael of Hagerstown, Md., is the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wood.

Lt. and Mrs. Donald C. Little have as their guests over the week-end Lieutenant Little's

brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Reitz, of East Orange, N. J.

Maj. and Mrs. Ray A. Dunn, of Middletown Air Depot, Middletown, Pa., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ewing H. France. Mrs. France's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B. McLean, of Scarsdale, N. Y., has arrived to pass several weeks on the post.

Early this week Capt. and Mrs. Church M. Matthews had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Bernon T. Woodle and their daughter, Miss Margot Woodle, of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Mrs. Clifford Mallory and Mrs. Ellis Knowles, of Greenwich, Conn. This week-end the Matthews will have visiting them Mr. and Mrs. Frederick King, of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Miss Diana Egerton, of Bullock Heights, C. Z., was a guest this week of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema. Miss Egerton and Miss Alice Beukema returned to Vassar College on Friday, where they are both members of the sophomore class.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Neal, of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., are the guests this week-end of Capt. and Mrs. John S. Roosma.

Mrs. Grace Schey returned to her home in Atlantic City, N. J., after having passed ten days as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Ryder will have as guests over the week-end Maj. and Mrs. John Warren Cotton, who are enroute from Hawaii to their new station at Burlington, Vt. Other guests of the Ryders will be Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell and their daughter, Miss Harriett Mitchell, of Chicago, Ill.

The first full monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Army Relief Society was held Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Jay L. Benedict's quarters.

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FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
September 19, 1938

A farewell reception was held on Sept. 12 for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Francis W. Honeycutt, who have been transferred to the Philippine Islands, and also as a welcome to the new Instructors of the Command and General Staff School and the new permanent personnel.

All those officers who arrived after Sept. 1, 1937, were in the receiving line.

The wives of the senior officers poured tea.

The many friends of General and Mrs. Honeycutt regret their leaving Ft. Leavenworth and wish them the best of luck on their new tour.

Lt. Thomas Lang visited his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Lang, for a week. Colonel Lang is the Director of the Regular Class at the C. & G. S. S.; Lieutenant Lang is stationed at Ft. Sill, Okla.

Miss Frances Harrison of Seattle, Wash., was a guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Richard Harrison, for a week.

The opening exercises of the Command and General Staff School were held at the new War Department Theater. The address was given by General Bundel, to the new student class.

The 17th Infantry of Ft. Leavenworth under the command of Lt. Col. T. F. Taylor returned Sept. 17 from three weeks' maneuvers at Camp McCoy, Wisc.

Among the young people attending college this year:

Miss Virginia Duggins, Sweetbriar; the Misses Ann Cota, Diana Irvine, and Betty Brown, Kansas University; Betty Augur, Jeanne Considine and Lucille Lafferty, Kansas State College; Mary Truscott, Wellesley; Jane Kraft, University of Maryland; Eleanor Hoek, Simmons; Peggy Hoek, Marian Runney, Celeste Christad and Betty Hartness, Lindwood; Beth Dingham, Mary Jane Kraft, Gene McCrystal and Mary Gamble, Saint Mary's.

At West Point are: Kenneth Hanst, Jr., Stanley Ramsey, James Pendergrast, Clarence Peck, Henry Benitez.

At Millard's in Washington, D. C.: George Eberle, Robert Campbell, John Wilson.

At Kansas State College: Albert Ellis, Vincent Ellis, Bill Campbell.

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
September 12, 1938

Visiting ships of another country are always of great interest to this Navy-minded port. The latter part of this week H. M. S. York brings Vice Adm. Sir Sydney J. Meyrick, K. C. B., R. N., and Lady Meyrick, for a full week's stay. Rear Adm. Sinclair Gannon, commandant of the 11th Naval District, and Mrs. Gannon will preside at a dinner in their North Island quarters for the distinguished visitors. Members of the British officers' mess are to compliment Admiral Sir Sydney Meyrick and staff of the York at a stag dinner for fifty in the San Diego Club. Many of the large group of retired British officers residing here, as well as high ranking United States officers have been invited. Mayor P. J. Benbough will head the list of hosts at a municipal luncheon. Admiral Meyrick and

the Honorable Francis E. Evans, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Los Angeles, will share honors at the luncheon sponsored by the English Speaking Union at Hotel del Coronado.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Perkins, USN, who motored here from Norfolk, Va., are guests of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles S. Freeman, Mrs. Perkins' parents. Enroute they visited in Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, with Capt. Kenneth W. Treacy, USA, and Mrs. Treacy, sister of Mrs. Perkins. Late this month they will sail on the USS Chaumont for the Philippines. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Moore, USN, are giving a large cocktail party and formal dinner for the Perkins and Freemans next Friday.

Mrs. Thomas S. Clarke, wife of Colonel Clarke, USMC, entertained with a luncheon party at the Beach and Tennis Club for Mrs. Julius C. Townsend, wife of Rear Adm. Townsend, and Miss Martha Townsend, prior to their departure for Washington, D. C.

Adm. and Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, whose visits are always enjoyed by their many San Diego friends, are down from Long Beach for a few days' stay.

Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, who has recovered from a lengthy illness, returned to San Diego with Mrs. Beaumont and their children, Patricia and John, from Lake Tahoe. The younger Beaumonts are off to school this week-end: Patricia to the Bishop's school in La Jolla and John to Pomona College, Pomona, Calif.

Mrs. Francis D. Boyle, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Earl P. Finney, USN-Ret., is leaving early next week to join Lt. (jg) Boyle in Manila. Mrs. Boyle and her infant daughter, accompanied by Miss Louise Finney, will visit their brother, Ens. Carleton Finney, in Honolulu.

Mrs. James V. Bradley, wife of Captain Bradley, USMC, entertained on Thursday with a bridge luncheon. Among Mrs. Bradley's ten guests was Mrs. John P. Welch, wife of Major Welch, USA, just home from China. Mrs. Welch is the mother of Mrs. James P. S. Devereaux, wife of Captain Devereaux, USMC, who was also at the party.

The Loma Portal home of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John W. Thompson, Jr., was the setting for dinner at which places were marked for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John C. Beaumont, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James J. Meade, Lt. Col. and Mrs. DeWitt Peck, who, including the hosts, are all members of the Marine Corps.

Mrs. James Hughes, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hughes, USN, of USS Panay, who is under treatment at the Naval Hospital here, has come from Washington, D. C., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Eugene Hughes.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle, USA-Ret., who are enjoying the visit of Mrs. Hinkle's sister, Mrs. John A. Stoeckley of St. Louis, were dinner hosts last evening at Casa de Manana.

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FT. BRAGG, N. C.
September 19, 1938

Capt. Don W. Mayhue, AC, of Brooks Field, and Lieutenants James A. Ronin and Chester W. Cecil, AC, of Scott Field, have reported for duty at Ft. Bragg in connection with the firing exercises of the Coast Artillery.

Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, accompanied by two staff officers, Lt. Col. Donald Armstrong and Lt. Col. Gladwin Barnes arrived at Ft. Bragg Wednesday night. They inspected Ordnance materiel during their stay. During their visit, General McFarland was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Ralph Pennell, Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Barnes were guests of Maj. and Mrs. M. K. Carroll.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland arrived on the Post Sept. 12.

Maj. Stacy Knopf, FA, who has been detailed to the General Staff Corps in Atlanta, Ga., will remain at Ft. Bragg as Publicity Officer of the Joint Exercises. Upon completion of these duties he will move to Atlanta.

Maj. Hugh N. Herrick and Capt. Robert H. Kreuter, of the Coast Artillery Board, are visiting at the post as observers of the anti-aircraft firing.

Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commanding the General Headquarters Air Force and Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogsstad, Commanding the Second Wing, Langley Field, Va., arrived at Pope Field Sept. 12, for a conference with Brig. Gen. Gardner on the maneuvers.

Lt. Karl L. Ponzer and Lt. William R. Humphrey, Inf.-Res., have reported for temporary active duty training in connection with the organization of the civilian component of the antiaircraft warning net. Lieutenant Ponzer is from Raleigh while Lieutenant Humphrey's home is in Richlands, N. C.

The First Observation Battalion, having recently returned from the maneuvers in Mississippi where they were engaged in arduous field duties, enjoyed a few days of recreation and rest at Wrightsville Beach. The entire battalion with attached medical personnel, marched from the post Sept. 14 and set up camp on the beach. Swimming, fishing, and eating are the only problems to be solved by the men of this organization until their return to Ft. Bragg tomorrow.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
September 11, 1938

Preceding the monthly program meeting of the Officers Wives Club, Tuesday afternoon, Rev. and Mrs. Perry G. M. Austin were guests at a luncheon attended by Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, president of the club and other officers. Rev. Austin was the speaker on California history. Another pre-program luncheon was that given by Mrs. Robert Knapp, who entertained for eight service set matrons. There was a social tea following the program.

Fifty invitations were issued by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold J. McNulty for a cocktail party yesterday afternoon in their home, given for officers of USS Colorado and their wives.

Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ward served cocktails and a buffet supper at their home Friday night to a group, who motored afterward to Los Angeles for a performance of "The Drunkard."

Chaplain and Mrs. George Dyer of USS Pennsylvania entertained informally recently in the patio of their home with a suki yaki supper. The Japanese repast was served from an electric grill and chopsticks were used in lieu of knives and forks. Guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Harold Pullen, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Osborn and Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Hinckley.

Miss Marcia Hinrichs has arrived here for a visit with her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hinrichs, prior to enrollment in one of the West Coast colleges.

Twelve of the younger set were bidden to a luncheon in Pacific Coast Club, at which Miss Ruth McMinn, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. George J. McMinn, honored her house guests, Miss Betty Deane and Miss Dorothy Chandler. This was a before-entering-school pleasure for all three. Miss Deane is the daughter of Col. W. H. Deane, USA, and Mrs. Deane of the Presidio, San Francisco. Miss Chandler is the daughter of Capt. Dwight Chandler, USN, and Mrs. Chandler of Washington, D. C. Commander McMinn is executive officer of USS Idaho. Miss McMinn is to enter Scripps College.

Lt. and Mrs. Monroe Duffil are hosts today at a buffet luncheon, beach games and swimming, this being the second festivity in a series arranged for the couple's friends. The first one was given for a coterie of friends of Mrs. Duffil, formerly of New Orleans, summing here from her home state.

Army-Navy Club was the setting for the ship's luncheon attended by wives of officers attached to USS Colorado, with Mmes. Raymond Holsinger, Paul Wiedorn and Homer Neilson as hostesses. La Venta Inn was chosen for the luncheon Tuesday of USS Argonne officers' wives, Mmes. Albin Sodergren and Elliott Senn arranging the affair. Wives of officers attached to USS Idaho met in the Army-Navy Club for their ship's luncheon, with Mmes. Monroe Duffil and H. F. Carlson presiding over the affair.

Celebrating their advance in rank from ensigns to lieutenants, junior grade, were Lts. E. M. Stever and R. H. Prickett, who gave a party yesterday for 100 service set and civilian friends. Cocktails were served in the bachelor quarters of the Army-Navy Club and followed by dancing in the clubhouse. Both officers are attached to USS Oklahoma.

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FORT BLISS, TEX.
September 17, 1938

Two of this year's graduating class at the Military Academy arrived Sept. 15. Lt. John C. F. Tillison, III, has been assigned to the 1st Cavalry, and Lt. John C. Damon to the 2nd Field Artillery.

A third member of this year's class at the Military Academy, Lt. Eugene J. Sweeney, arrived the 17th. His assignment is to the 8th Cavalry.

Maj. C. A. Pierce, 8th Cavalry, left the 15th for a month's leave in Mexico City. He may be reached care of the Military Attaché, Mexico City.

Col. Daniel B. Leininger, VC, returned the 16th from duty at Roswell, New Mexico, in connection with the R. O. T. C. unit there.

Captains F. O. Alexander and W. J. Graham, MC, left the 16th for a period of detached service in connection with R. O. T. C. examinations at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

Further details of the polo season were announced by officials of the Ft. Bliss and Southwestern International Polo Associations. The climax of the season will be a tournament to be played from October 2-16, with events scheduled for play at the El Valle and Ft. Bliss fields. There will be two events. The first, the Southwestern Open Handicap Tournament, will be a straight handicap tournament, all teams carrying a minimum of six goals. The second, to be played without handicap, will be the Border Championship Tournament. This event will be open to such teams as desire to play. Consolation tournaments will be arranged to give all teams frequent play. An additional feature will be the First Cavalry Division Polo Tournament, to be played from October 10-15. In this tournament many polo classes are scheduled. During the same time the First Cavalry Division Horse Show is scheduled.

Reserve Training Policies

Declaring that there seems to be instances of a lack of correlation between inactive status and active duty training program of the Organized Reserves, the War Department, through The Adjutant General, this week cautioned Corps Area and Department commanders, chiefs of Arms and Services, and others concerned to hold commanders of Reserve units responsible for the preparation and execution of training programs.

The Department cited its "Reserve Training Policies, 1938," as issued last November, and provisions of AR 140-5, charging Corps Area Commanders with the supervision, coordination, control of and responsibility for training the Reserves, and also giving the commanders of the units responsibility for the preparation and execution of the training programs.

It is noted, in connection with the Department's admonition, that the regulations state that "the final phase of such programs and schedules will include a period of 14 days' active duty." In the field, unit commanders feel that this often makes difficult the drafting of the training programs, for, until appropriations become available each year it is not known definitely how many or which units can be given active duty training.

The text of the new letter follows:

- In a few instances an apparent lack of correlation between the inactive status and active duty training programs of Organized Reserve units has been noted. In this connection attention is invited to paragraph 2, Reserve Training Policies, 1938, and paragraph 62, AR 140-5. The objective sought through these requirements is to fit every officer for the duties pertaining to his mobilization assignment through a cycle of training with adequate preparation for each period of active duty.

2. a. The first sentence of paragraph 61, AR 140-5, contains the necessary authority for Corps Area Commanders to prescribe the general program of training to be undertaken in any year of the training cycle by units and installations under their jurisdiction and to require that the annual programs of units or installations prepared by the commanders thereof be submitted to the Corps Area Commander for approval prior to the beginning of the training year.

b. Under this control exercised by the Corps Area Commander, commanders of Reserve units or installations to which Reserve officers are assigned should be held responsible for the preparation and execution of the training program of their units or installations as prescribed in the last sentence of paragraph 61, AR 140-5.

c. This authority and control likewise applies to any other agency charged with the responsibility for the training of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps under their assignment jurisdiction.

3. Of particular importance is adequate preparation by individual Reserve officers for their assigned positions of the active duty training period. Individuals should be assigned to these positions and furnished copies of the active duty programs at the earliest practicable date. In addition to any other instruction given to Reserve officers during the inactive status training period in preparation for CMTIC duty, training of all grades in command and leadership should be stressed.

4. Qualified Reserve officers should be used as assistant instructors on both inactive and active status concerning which assignments should be made at the earliest practicable date.

The paragraphs of Army Regulations and the Reserve Training policy, cited in the above letter, are as follows:

AR 140-5: "61. Responsibility for training.—Subject to supervision and coordination by the War Department, corps area commanders are charged with the supervision, coordination, control of, and the responsibility for the training of the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and units of the Organized Reserves within their respective corps areas, except such officers or units as may be specifically exempted by the War Department. The commander of each unit of the Organized Reserves is responsible for the organization and training of the unit, including the preparation and execution of the training program, the preparation and maintenance of the unit mobilization plan, and the development of the necessary commissioned personnel and the authorized enlisted personnel.

"62. Progressive instruction and training.—Annual progressive program and schedules of instruction and training will be prepared and conducted for each unit. In their preparation due consideration will be given to the proficiency of individual members of the unit and to the time each individual may be able to devote to training on an inactive status. Full advantage will be taken of available facilities enumerated in paragraphs 64 and 65 (ex-

tension courses, contact camps, local unit assemblies, etc., etc.). The final phase of such programs and schedules will include a period of 14 days' active duty, which will be confined to those practical features of training which can not be otherwise conducted."

Reserve Training Policies, 1938—"2. a. Training programs will be progressive from year to year, avoiding repetitions in successive years. Proper orientation will be given to inactive duty training in preparation for active duty training concerning which instructions should be issued at the earliest practicable moment. In troop schools approximately the same amount of time will be devoted to individual and to unit training.

"b. Policies covering inactive duty training are set forth in paragraphs 63 and 64, AR 140-5. In order to promote unit organization and afford opportunity for leadership, this training will be conducted or supervised by the unit commander whenever possible.

"c. The training programs will culminate in the active duty training period which will be devoted largely to practical work (see paragraph 62, AR 140-5). Units will be designated for active duty training at the beginning of the training year so that inactive duty training may be properly oriented."

Navy's Program

(Continued from First Page)

promotion laws, officials of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Yards and Docks were of the opinion that their fight for Staff personnel legislation next year is not yet lost. Admitting that unless they could change Admiral Leahy's mind on the matter, their efforts would probably be fruitless, it was indicated that a strong fight would be made by the two engineering staff corps to secure Departmental backing for a change in the law.

The text of the letters of the Chief of Naval Operations follows:

From: The Chief of Naval Operations.

To: The Judge Advocate General.

Subject: Priority of Legislation to be submitted to the 76th Congress—Items regarded as essential.

Reference: (a) J.A.G. letter QN/A18 LPR of August 15, 1938.

1. Replying to reference (a), the Chief of Naval Operations lists below the items of proposed legislation, as contained in the reference, which he considers should be submitted to the 76th Congress and which he recommends as "essential." No legislative items originated outside of the Navy Department are included.

Essential Legislation

Priority—Subject of Bill (Short Title)

E-1—To authorize the construction of certain Public Works, including authorization for the construction of a graving dock at the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, and authorization to remove the limit of cost of a floating drydock, Type D.

E-2—To authorize alterations and repairs to certain Naval vessels (BB's—COLORADO; WEST VIRGINIA; MARYLAND; TENNESSEE; CALIFORNIA; and SS's—DOLPHIN; CACHALOT; CUTTLEFISH; ARGONAUT; NARWHAL; and NAUTILUS).

E-3—To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, so as to permit merchant vessels and airplanes to be requisitioned prior to the proclamation of an emergency.

E-4—To provide for civilian naval training.

E-5—To permit the Secretary of the Navy to award contracts to other than the lowest bidder when the public interest so requires.

E-6—Relating to the national acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials. (Similar to S. 4012—75th Congress).

E-7—To establish the title of the United States to certain submerged lands containing petroleum deposits. (Similar to S. J. Res. 208—75th Congress).

E-8—To permit the appointment of one hundred acting assistant surgeons for the Navy.

2. The Chief of Naval Operations recommends that the following items of legislation, which were referred to him in reference (a), be not submitted at the present time:

(a) To designate "aviation cadets" as "flight ensigns."

(b) To permit the presentation of a decoration to Hector Mercado for courageous conduct during an explosion on the USS KEARSARGE.

(c) To remove the limit of cost of a floating drydock, Type B.

(d) To authorize, without advertising, the procurement of certain Navy Department Property. (Similar to S. 1287—75th Congress).

(e) To provide that Heads of the Staff Departments of the Marine Corps may retire at any time with the rank and pay held and enjoyed at the time they were heads of staff departments. (Similar to H.R. 9801—75th Congress).

(f) To provide that Chiefs of Staff Bureaus shall become additional numbers in grade.

(g) To provide that Assistant Chiefs of Bureau shall have the rank and pay of rear admirals of the lower half.

(h) To provide for the construction of Federal buildings for use as Naval Reserve

Armories. (Similar to S. 2408—75th Congress).

(i) To amend the Civil Aeronautics Authority Act so as to permit the requisitioning of commercial airplanes prior to proclamation of an emergency.

(j) A Staff Corps Personnel Bill.

(k) To provide a medal to be known as the Marine Medal. (Similar to H.R. 10817—75th Congress).

(l) To provide that major generals, USMC, shall be eligible to serve on selection boards to select brigadier generals, USMC, for promotion to major general.

(m) To allow reduced rail rates to Naval Personnel traveling at their own expense while on leave.

(n) To provide that officers who retire voluntarily after thirty years service shall receive an retired pay 75% of the pay they are receiving at the time of retirement, rather than 75% of the highest pay of their grade.

(o) To restore pay lost in change of pay grade by the Economy Act. (Similar to H.R. 2273—75th Congress).

(p) To authorize the construction of one survey ship.

(q) To provide that court-martial prisoners undergoing confinement shall remain subject to Articles for the Government of the Navy and liable to trial by court-martial.

(r) To authorize an exchange of land forming part of the Naval Academy Dairy Farm for land belonging to Mr. J. S. Reeves of Gambrells, Md.

(s) To permit the removal of the floating drydock from the Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

(t) To permit the sale of the former Naval Radio Station, St. Augustine, Fla.

(u) To provide that determinations of dependency by the Secretary of the Navy in the cases of the beneficiaries of deceased naval personnel shall be final for purposes of payment of the six months' death gratuity.

(v) To give the United States a right to appeal to the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases.

3. Other items of legislation listed in reference (a), and not covered in this letter, are recommended by the Chief of Naval Operations in separate letter as "desirable" legislation.

From: The Chief of Naval Operations.

To: The Judge Advocate General.

Subject: Priority of Legislation to be submitted to the 75th Congress—Items regarded as desirable.

Reference: (a) J.A.G. letter QN/A18 LPR of August 15, 1938.

(b) C.N.O. letter QN/A18 (380620) of September 13, 1938.

1. In reference (b) the Chief of Naval Operations lists priority of proposed legislation items, from those included in reference (a), which he regards as "essential."

2. The Chief of Naval Operations lists below the items of proposed legislation, from those included in reference (a), which he regards should be classed as "desirable." No legislative items originated outside of the Navy Department are included.

Desirable Legislation

Priority—Subject of Bill.

D-1—To authorize the acquisition of lands in the city of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, as a site for a naval supply depot and to authorize the construction and installation of facilities for a naval supply depot thereon. (S. 2865, H.R. 6734—75th Congress).

D-2—To provide war time control of economic resources. (Similar to S. 25 or H.R. 9004). (75th Congress).

D-3—To establish a Naval Reserve Material (Munitions) Fund.

D-4—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of overage public vessels in the manner he considers most advantageous to the public interests.

D-5—To extend the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for Hawaii to certain Pacific Islands such as Wake, Midway, Canton, Enderberry, etc.

D-6—To provide that processing taxes collected on the first domestic processing of coconut oil produced in Guam and American Samoa shall be returned to the treasuries of the Island Government as is done in the case of taxes collected on Philippine coconut oils.

D-7—To provide that shipments to Guam and American Samoa shall be free from the Internal Revenue Taxes of the United States.

D-8—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept for the Naval Academy such gifts and bequests as he may see fit.

D-9—To amend Sec. 3 of the Vinson-Trammell Act.

D-10—To permit civilian communication concerns to render free services to the Navy in preparation for national defense.

D-11—To repeal section 3744 of the Revised Statutes as amended which requires that the Departments of War, Navy and Interior shall file copies of all contracts and bids in the G. A. O. within 30 days after a contract is made.

D-12—To establish uniform requirements affecting Government contracts. (Similar to S. 272—75th Congress).

D-13—To extend period of taking out Government Life Insurance to permit insurance

to be granted to Naval officers upon application within 120 days after receipt of a new commission. (Similar to H.R. 10540—75th Congress).

D-14—To provide that officers of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be retired in the highest rank and with 75% of the highest pay attained on the active list. (Similar to H.R. 10706—75th Congress).

D-15—To permit payment of commuted rations of enlisted men subsisted in messes ashore direct to the treasurers of such messes.

D-16—To permit all retired service personnel to hold federal office, irrespective of \$2,500 limitation. (Similar to S. 1506—75th Congress).

D-17—To protect the Navy against subversion, espionage, and sabotage; particularly bills similar to S. 1815—(74th Cong.); S. 4495, Sec. 3—(74th Cong.); S. 92—(74th Cong.); and H.R. 5845—(74th Cong.).

D-18—To permit the payment of a per diem allowance to those engaged in making aerial surveys.

D-19—To amend the Act authorizing an exchange of land with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

D-20—To forbid the unauthorized wearing of the uniform and the unauthorized use of military titles.

D-21—To provide that civil employees of the Navy Department ordered to duty at certain stations beyond the continental limits of the United States shall be compensated from the date of their sailing from the United States.

D-22—To increase the Presidential appointments to the Naval Academy to 25. (Similar to H.R. 7276—75th Congress).

D-23—To forbid the unauthorized wearing, manufacture or sale of medals.

D-24—To permit the removal to Federal Courts of civil or criminal actions brought against naval personnel as a result of their performance of duty.

D-25—To provide that retired officers of the Navy or Marine Corps may be employed by any Territory of the United States.

D-26—To provide that the rates of pay for Group IV (6) employees assigned to stations overseas, including Alaska and the Panama Canal, shall be increased 25% over the rates of pay for employees in the United States proper.

D-27—To eliminate certain restrictions on the amount of funds that may be used for the employment of Group IV (6) employees of the Navy Department.

D-28—To provide that upon the discharge of a civil employee of the Navy Department he shall be paid in cash in addition to his regular pay the cash value of any accrued annual leave. (Similar to the law affecting employees of the Panama Canal.)

D-29—To provide for the transportation of dependents and household effects of civil employees of the Navy Department.

D-30—To permit warrant officers to count their service in the National Naval Volunteers for purposes of computing the six years' service required for promotion to chief warrant rank.

D-31—To permit ships' stores or commissary stores beyond the continental limits of the United States to accept the government checks of retired personnel and reservists in payment of purchases and to make change for them.

D-32—To permit the same rate of compensation for the USS PANAY personnel for service connected disabilities as is now authorized by law for veterans of the World War. (Similar to H.R. 8757—75th Congress).

D-33—To authorize the award of the Navy Cross to Captain Frank N. Roberts, USA.

D-34—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the production of designs, plans, and specifications for public works in cases of emergency.

D-35—To authorize inborders and mechanics to be worked in excess of 8 hours per day in emergencies.

D-37—To amend the National Archives Act of June 19, 1934, so that waste papers may be disposed of without first obtaining the authority of Congress, or in the manner prescribed by the Act of March 3, 1915.

D-38—To repeal secs. 3711, 3712, and 3713 of the Revised Statutes which relate to the purchase of wood and coal in the District of Columbia.

D-39—To provide for the operation as ships' service facilities of personal service facilities at the Naval Academy such as laundry, barber, etc.

D-40—To adjust the rental allowances of officers stationed in the Canal Zone. (S. 4105—75th Congress).

D-41—To permit officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to accept decorations offered them by foreign countries.

D-42—To provide for the hospitalization of discharged regular enlisted men by the Veterans' Administration. (Similar to H.R. 4010—75th Congress).

D-43—For the relief of Lieutenant Malcom A. Hufty, U. S. Navy.

OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of Air Corps, died at Burbank, Calif., Sept. 21, as a result of an aircraft accident which occurred at about 1:00 P. M. Pacific time.

General Westover was flying his special Northrop two-seater plane at the time of the fatal crash. He was accompanied by his mechanic, Technical Sergeant Samuel Hymes, of Bolling Field, D. C., who was also instantly killed. The Air Corps Chief was landing at the flying field of the Lockheed Aircraft Company for an inspection of current Air Corps contracts in progress there, when his plane fell out of control, according to eye witnesses, several of whom were pilots. The plane struck after a fall of about 200 feet and burst into flames.

Within a few minutes of the crash, several Air Corps officers, who had been awaiting General Westover's landing, were at the scene of the accident. A board composed of senior Air Corps officers is now engaged in making a complete and detailed investigation at the scene of the accident and will report its findings to the War Department in the very near future.

The General was born at West Bay City, Mich., July 23, 1883. Upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1906, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry and served with that branch until transferred to the Signal Corps in September, 1917. In 1917 and 1918 he served as assistant Professor of Drawing at the U. S. Military Academy and later as Signal Officer at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N. J. and as Assistant Executive, Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington, D. C. From July, 1919 to October, 1920 he was Executive in the Office of Chief of Air Service, Washington, D. C. and Chairman, U. S. Claims Board.

In 1921 he attended the Balloon School at Ross Field, Calif., and in 1922, the Airship School, being rated both a Balloon Observer and Airship Pilot.

In 1922 he won the National Elimination Free Balloon Race at Milwaukee in June and as a result, was the Army entrant in the International Balloon Race at Geneva, Switzerland in August of that year. In 1924 he was graduated from the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field and was rated Airplane Pilot and Airplane Observer, being one of the few officers to hold all four of the aerial ratings.

During the intervening years from 1924 to 1932, General Westover held many positions of staff and command responsibility in the Army Air Corps and on Jan. 1, 1932, he was appointed Assistant Chief of Air Corps with the rank of Brigadier General, while on Dec. 24, 1935, he was appointed to the position of Chief of Air Corps, U. S. Army.

General Westover always concerned in the welfare of his fellow officers, had served as a member of the Board of the Army Mutual Aid and took an active part in its affairs.

General Westover is survived by his widow, Mrs. Adelaide Bainbridge Westover, residing at 3133 Connecticut Ave., N. W., by a son, 2nd Lt. Chas. B. Westover, now stationed at Kelly Field, Tex., and by a daughter, Mrs. Patricia Westover Freudenthal, Bolling Field, D. C.

The President of the United States, when informed of the death of General Westover expressed his deep regret at the untimely passing of this distinguished officer and personal friend. He sent the following message to Mrs. Westover:

"I am deeply distressed to learn of the sudden death of your distinguished husband. He was a gallant soldier—a true friend—one whose loss neither the Nation nor his friends can afford. That this death occurred in line of duty fails to soften the shock that all who knew him must suffer tonight because of his untimely departure."

Secretary of War Woodring stated:

"The loss of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover is the greatest in the history of the Air Corps. His services and advice were always invaluable. He has been a splendid executive and administrator during the past few years in which we have been building up the Air Corps. I cannot pay too high a tribute to his contribution to the National Defense. I

valued his friendship and trustworthy counsel on all occasions."

General Malin Craig, the Chief of Staff of the Army, stated:

"The death of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover is an irreparable loss to the Air Corps and to the Army as a whole."

"During the years he was Assistant Chief and later Chief of the Army Air Corps, he developed that arm until it has become one of the greatest air forces in the world. More than any other individual, by reason of his conscientious endeavor, his intense loyalty, and his clear vision, he has been responsible for the phenomenal progress of his branch in the Army of the United States."

"I will be acutely conscious of the loss of General Westover in the future administration of the Air Corps, as he exemplified the highest type of Army officer in ability, in training, and in his remarkable talent for transcending others in the development of the military airplane."

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has sent the following to Secretary of War Woodring:

"It is with deep regret that I have learned of the death of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of Air Corps, U. S. Army."

"On behalf of the Naval Establishment, I wish to express to you our deep sympathy in the loss of an officer of such outstanding achievements."

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, has sent the following to General Craig:

"I have just learned of the death of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of the Air Corps, U. S. Army."

"I desire to express to you the deep sympathy of the personnel of the Navy in the loss of an officer who has contributed so much to our country in the interest of National Defense."

Brig. Gen. W. P. Upshur, USMC, Acting Major General Commandant, has sent the following message to General Craig:

"The news of the accident to Major General Westover came as a distinct shock to the entire Marine Corps. In the absence of the Major General Commandant, I wish to express to you our deep sorrow at the great loss suffered by the Army and by our country in his tragic death."

General Westover, by his courage, ability, and outstanding performance of duty had won his way to the top of his profession. In his post as Chief of the Army Air Corps he had a prominent and important part in our scheme of National Defense. He had the admiration and respect of his fellow officers in all branches of the military and naval services, and leaves behind him an enviable record that will always be gratefully remembered."

The Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, USN, made the following statement on the death of General Westover:

"The passing of General Westover has deprived the Bureau of Aeronautics of a valued colleague whose wise counsel and sound advice in aviation matters will be greatly missed. The Naval Aeronautical Organization joins the Army Air Corps in mourning the loss of a leader and a friend."

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Col. Harold Lincoln Jackson, USA-Ret., died in the Station Hospital, at Ft. Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., Sept. 10.

Colonel Jackson was born in Philadelphia in 1861, the son of the late Rev. John Walker Jackson, an Army Chaplain, and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Jackson. He enlisted in 1885 and served first at Ft. Bayard, in northern Dakota. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 1889 and was graduated from the Infantry Cavalry School in 1893. He served through the Cuban campaign with the 22nd Infantry, of Ft. Crook, Neb. On his return from Cuba, he went to the Philippines with the 22nd Infantry, and participated in the campaign against the insurgents. He was severely wounded at the battle of Malolos and returned to the United States.

At the entrance of the United States in the World War, Colonel Jackson was commanding troops at Gatun Dam, and returned to the United States at Camp Beauregard, where he combated the flu epidemic. He was later at Camp Grant in Illinois, and commanded the camp at Camp Bragg, S. C. He commanded various Regiments in the United States during the World War, and went to Europe in command of replacements.

He participated in the search after Lukban, the insurgent chief in Samar, where, with three days' supplies, he crossed the Island, taking 10 days, captured Lukban's staff and records, and practically caused the cessation of rebellion.

Secretary of War Woodring stated:

"The loss of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover is

the greatest in the history of the Air Corps.

His services and advice were always invaluable. He has been a splendid executive and administrator during the past few years in which we have been building up the Air Corps. I cannot pay too high a tribute to his contribution to the National Defense. I

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BACKSTROM — Born at Oxford, Miss., Sept. 13, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. James E. Backstrom, a daughter, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Theodore E. Backstrom, USMC-Ret.

COLLINS — Born at Coronado, Calif., Sept. 2, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William M. Collins, USN, a daughter, Cornelia Lee, granddaughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, USN, and of Mrs. W. M. Collins.

FALNE — Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., September 1, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Cecil Falne, USN, a daughter.

FLORANCE — Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 13, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. John E. Florance, USN, a son, James Sinkler Florance.

GERMERSHAUSEN — Born at Kapiolani Maternity Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 12, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William J. Germershausen, Jr., USN, a son, William Crandall Germershausen.

GILMARTIN — Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Sept. 3, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Gilmartin, Inf., USA, a son, Michael William.

ISELY — Born at Norfolk, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 8, 1938 to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Robert H. Isely, USN, a daughter, Patricia Elizabeth.

KENDALL — Born at Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 9, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Bruce L. Kendall (MC), USN, a son, Edward Bruce.

LERMOND — Born at Ft. Lewis, Wash., Sept. 16, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George W. Lermont, Inf., USA, a daughter, Edette Bulwer, granddaughter of Maj. and Mrs. William H. Lloyd, USA-Ret.

LILLIS — Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., August 30, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Burton C. Lillis, Jr., USN, a daughter.

MACLACHLAN — Born Sept. 5, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Clifton L. MacLachlan, CAC, USA, a daughter, LuAnn Hazen.

MANDELKORN — Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 10, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Robert S. Mandelkorn, USN, a son, Philip David.

MOON — Born at the Baker Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1938, to Comdr. and Mrs. Donald P. Moon, USN, a son, David Pease Moon.

NOVAK — Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Sept. 9, 1938, to Sgt. and Mrs. Richard Novak, DEMI, USA, a son, Thomas Martin Novak.

PYE — Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., September 11, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. William S. Pye, Jr., USN, a son; grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. William S. Pye, USN.

WELLS — Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., August 31, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. John J. Wells, USN, a son.

Married

BERRY-MAYES — Married at the Ft. Washington Presbytery Church, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1938, Miss Frances Isabel Mayes, daughter of Mrs. James J. Mayes, and the late Col. J. J. Mayes, JAGD, USA, sister of Mrs. King, wife of Lt. Col. Archibald King, JAGD, USA, to Mr. Traver Law Berry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tilly Berry.

CLARKE-VAN SLYKE — Married at West Point Chapel, West Point, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1938, Miss Isabel Morrison van Slyke, daughter of Mrs. Horace M. van Slyke, to 2nd Lt. Frederick James Clarke, CE, USA, son of Mr. Edward Clarke, and the late Mrs. Clarke.

CRAIGHILL-BAUMGARTNER — Married at Cartagena, Colombia, Sept. 7, 1938, Miss St. Clair Baumgartner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Baumgartner, to Lt. Robert R. Craighill, USN.

EMORY-BURKE — Married at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Sept. 20, 1938, Miss Elizabeth Burke, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Burke, to Mr. Richard Emory, son of Mrs. German H. H. Emory, and the late Major Emory, of the National Army.

FAIRHORN-SCOTT — Married at the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1938, Miss Evelyn Ewell Scott, daughter of Col. Raymond Ewell Scott, Med-Res, of San Antonio, Tex., and Mrs. Bertha Clay Scott, of Washington, D. C., to 2nd Lt. Leigh Cole Fairbank, Jr., CE, USA, son of Brig. Gen. Leigh C. Fairbank, USA.

FISS-DORNBURGER — Married at the Little Church of the Roses, Chula Vista, Calif., September 18, 1938, Miss Louise Allen Dornberger, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Dornberger, San Diego, Calif., to Aviation Cadet Gordon Ralph Fiss, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Fiss, Red Wing, Minn.

HUNT-SARTIN — Married in the Catholic chapel, Naval training station, San Diego, Calif., September 18, 1938, Miss Shirley Sartin, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Len B. Sartin (MC), USN, to Lt. (jg) Norman Hunt (MC), USN.

MACKRILLE-VAN VALKENBURGH — Married at Douglaston, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1938, Miss Elizabeth Ann Van Valkenburgh, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, USN, to Aviation Cadet Edwin MacKrille, USN.

PADDICK-REID — Married at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1938, Miss Margery Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Reid, to Mr. Richard Bolles Paddock, Jr., son of Mrs. A. Cunningham Paddock, and of Lt. Col. Richard Bolles Paddock, who served with the Signal Corps, during the World War. The bridegroom is a grand nephew of General John J. Pershing.

PARISEAU-SIMA — Married at St. James' Church, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1938, Miss Edith Marie Sima, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Sima, MC, USA, to Mr. Roger Pariseau, son of Maj. George Pariseau, USA-Ret.

PRATT-MCCLEARY — Married at Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 17, 1938, Miss Ann Virginia McCleary, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Howard B. McCleary, to Ens. Richard R. Pratt, USMC-Ret., brother of Lt. William V. Pratt, III, USN, and nephew of Rear Adm. William V. Pratt, USN-Ret.

ROTHSCHILD-MILLS — Married at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1938, Miss Phyllis Mills, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Drebin Mills, to 1st Lt. Jacquard H. Rothschild, CWS, USA.

Died

ENYART — Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1938, Capt. Howard Enyart, USMC-Ret.

ETTRIDGE — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1938, Maj. James B. Ettridge, QMC, USA, husband of Mrs. Edna V. Ettridge, father of Miss Constance E. Ettridge.

GOLDNER — Died at Ft. Sill, Okla., Sept. 20, 1938, 1st Sgt. Max Goldner, FA, USA.

HYNES — Died in an air crash, near Lockheed Field, Burbank, Calif., Sept. 21, 1938, Tech. Sgt. Samuel Hynes, AC, USA.

KELLY — Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1938, Mrs. Gertrude E. Kelly, widow of 1st Lt. Leo P. Kelly, formerly of the 9th Infantry.

MacQUEEN — Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Sept. 14, 1938, Capt. Richard F. MacQueen, USA-Ret.

MARSDEN — Died at Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 9, 1938, 1st Lt. Henry Howard Marsden, who served with the 148th Field Artillery, during the World War.

MATTOX — Died at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., Sept. 14, 1938, Lt. Comdr. Robert Hamilton Mattox (SC), USN.

MONROE — Died at Chula Vista, Calif., September 14, 1938, Comdr. John Albert Monroe, USN-Ret.

PARKS — Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1938, Rear Adm. Wythe M. Parks, USN-Ret.

POWERS — Died Sept. 6, 1938, Chf. Pay Ck. Freigh R. Powers, USMC.

THOMPSON — Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1938, Mrs. Esther Thompson, wife of Maj. John F. Thompson, former Emergency Officer who served with the Quartermaster Corps during the World War.

WALLACE — Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1938, 2nd Lt. David M. Wallace, former emergency officer who served with the Air Service, during the World War.

WELLS — Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1938, Tech. Sgt. Henry Wells, CE, USA, who was on duty with the Engineer School Detachment, at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

WESTOVER — Died in an airplane crash near Lockheed Field, Burbank, Calif., Sept. 21, 1938, Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of the Air Corps, USA, father of 2nd Lt. Charles B. Westover, FA, USA, and of Mrs. Patricia Freudenthal, wife of 2nd Lt. Wilhelm C. Freudenthal, AC, USA.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

Finance and business are relieved by the surrender of the Czechoslovakian Government to the demands of Hitler, and the postponement of a General War. While it has been apparent that the United States would not participate in such a war at least until it had been in progress for some time, investors and speculators necessarily took into account the effect of hostilities upon security prices. Apparently, the stock and commodity markets anticipated Czech capitulation, for rising prices occurred during the week, following what is described as a "secondary reaction" last week. Market experts were unable to determine whether that reaction was due to the war scare or to the weakening of the recovery movement, but the slight recovery which took place would indicate that the former was largely responsible. Fearing the effects of hostilities, Treasury officials have been in constant conference preparing protective plans for American finance. Disturbing to them was the receipt of more than 400 millions of gold during the first twenty days of September. As the gold was shipped to pay for dollar credits, it went almost entirely into deposits in banks, with possible inflationary consequences. Secretary Morgenthau states very little of it was invested in stocks. Of importance to business also is the railroad strike ballot which is in progress and the result of which will be known on Monday. If the decision favors a strike, the President will immediately declare a state of national emergency, and appoint a fact finding Board. This automatically will maintain the rail status quo for 60 days. Realizing the necessity of evolving a solution of the railroad problem, aside that of wages, the President has created a six man committee to study the situation of the carriers. This committee has determined not to begin its task until after the results of the strike ballot are reported. The Department of Commerce has started an inquiry into some 2300 trade associations, the data to be transmitted to the anti-monopoly investigating commission. It is insisted that the inquiry is not punitive, but will seek information on the methods of the associations in assembling price data and their distribution among members. It is not suggested that the distribution of trade information, in itself, is a violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, but it is contended that it enables the fixing of like prices. Therefore, the conduct and policies of the associations justify consideration by the anti-monopoly committee. The Chairmanship of the House Rules Committee will pass to a New Dealer as a result of the defeat of Representative O'Connor in the New York democratic primaries. The purge of O'Connor was the President's only success in his elimination campaign, and he was beaten by 553 votes against Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of a victory for him by 500 votes. However, the membership of the Committee will continue to be anti-New Deal, and the pro-administration chairman will not be able to report rules

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for administration measures, which the Committee disapproves. As a matter of fact, it is generally admitted that as a result of the failure of the President's purge, greater independence of the Executive will be shown by members of the two Houses. The Treasury Department is drafting the tax bill to be presented for passage during the coming session. It has been paying particular attention to securities exempt from the federal income tax. A survey made public by the Treasury shows 65,648 billion dollars in federal, state and local government securities outstanding as of June 30, 1937, the interest of which, either wholly or in part, does not pay a federal income tax. The interest payments amount to 1.951 billions, of which 1.554 billions go to private holders. Subject to the normal income tax, this source would return to the Treasury some 62 million dollars annually. The Treasury insists that a constitutional amendment is not necessary to eliminate tax exemption, and the law it is framing contemplates immediate repudiation of the tax exempt promise and application of bracket taxes. The matter will receive the careful attention of Congress. Prominent members are insisting that the United States cannot utter another repudiation, the first being the denial of payment in gold of the principal and interest of bonds calling for payment in the metal.

Army Housing Progress

The office of the Quartermaster General of the Army said this week that work on all the quarters and other buildings provided by the regular appropriation bill and by the seventy-nine millions of dollars of Public Works Administration funds allotted the Army, is now underway and will be completed by the spring of 1940.

Already, many of the more simple types of structures, such as warehouses, have been completed and are in use, and work on all other types is proceeding at a rapid pace. Army officials said that the money available had been spent at posts and stations where the need was most pressing, but went on to state that there were still many "eyesores" in various corps areas. It was also stated that none of the permanent or semi-permanent buildings which the new construction will replace will be torn down, and that only the temporary frame housings would be razed.

Concerning the style and appointments of the new quarters being erected, the Office of the Quartermaster General said they will be of the same general style as those that have been erected in the past three or four years. The speed with which the specifications had to be drawn, and the necessity for letting the contracts almost as soon as the money from the PWA was available, precluded any possibility of radical changes of style and architecture. In general the new quarters will follow closely the style of architecture now employed in the various sections of the country. Colonial style in the mid-Atlantic region, Southern Colonial style in the South and Spanish style in the southern border and California regions. Mechanical ice boxes are being installed as rapidly as funds are made available, but all new quarters will not be so equipped, Quartermaster Corps officers said. At the same time, work is being rushed to complete sewage, gas and electric facilities to the new construction, and this in itself is a major task.

There will be no new or unusual features in the quarters being constructed although they will be built with the most modern materials available, including the newly developed plastic materials and other lately developed building aids.

No estimate is available as to the amount of money that will be asked of the next Congress for additional housing, but the Quartermaster Corps has plans and specifications prepared for any and all construction that remains to be done and is ready at any time to plunge into the remainder of the program.

MERCHANT MARINE

"Red Tape" and Merchant Marine

Governmental "red tape" and tonnage measurements for ships are the two chief hindrances to the American merchant marine, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, told the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Propeller Club of the United States at Baltimore this week.

He told his audience that "There is a multiplicity of governmental departments which must approve the various steps in shipbuilding and which have set up many regulations for American ship-builders to meet, and these governmental mechanics must be simplified.

"The second problem," said Admiral Land, "is that of tonnage measurements. Were some sort of uniformity sought by one nation alone, it would penalize that nation's shipping. This tonnage problem must be worked out on an international scale, with all nations having ships participating."

Admiral Land who presided over the meeting of the Propeller Club, went on to say, "I'm no alarmist, but a quick survey of the American merchant fleet doesn't give one very much to write home about."

C. H. C. Pearsall, of New York, who is national president of the Propeller Club, warmly commended the strong stand displayed by the government in dealing with the mutineers in the Algiers case. "The firm stand displayed by the United States in the Algiers case," he said, "has been responsible for a more reasonable attitude among maritime union leaders."

Admiral Land's speech before the Propeller Club followed closely upon his speech, over a nation-wide radio hook-up, on Saturday, Sept. 17, in which he explained the object of the Maritime Commission to the taxpayers of the country, and told of what progress is being made.

Battleship Names

The Navy Department announced this week the numbers of the battleships and cruisers whose names were announced by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park several weeks ago, and also the name and number of the new aircraft carrier to be built in the near future.

The numbers and names of the four battleships, bids on which will be opened next month, are: BB57, Alabama; BB58, Indiana; BB59, Massachusetts; BB60, South Dakota. The numbers and names of the new cruisers are: CL51, Atlanta; CL52, Juneau; CL53, San Diego; CL54, San Juan.

The aircraft carrier, CV8, has been named the Hornet by President Roosevelt.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since September 16, 1938

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Ralph E. Jones, Inf., No. 56.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Lt. Col.—Herbert H. Acheson, CAC, No. 57.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Harry I. T. Creswell (Inf.), CSC, No. 75.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Major—Lloyd H. Cook, Inf., No. 76.

Last promotion to the grade of Major-Ernest E. Tabscott, Inf., No. 133.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Capt.—Ralph B. Walker, AC, No. 134.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf., No. 231.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 319.

Non-Promotion List

Major Howard J. Hutter, Medical Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1st Lt. Merrill J. Rech, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

Major Robert C. Craven, Dental Corps, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Major Melville A. Sanderson, Dental Corps, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Major Earl G. Gebhardt, Dental Corps, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Major Frank A. Crane, Dental Corps, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Major Arne Sorum, Dental Corps, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Chaplain Wallace H. Watts (Lt. Col.), U. S. Army, promoted to colonel.

WARRANT OFFICERS' PROMOTION LIST

One change has occurred in the Eligible List by the discharge of Tech. Sgt. Charles L. Jones, F.D., on August 19, 1938. He was Number 264 on the List. No other changes to report.

The historical and informational value of the 55th Anniversary Number of the Army and Navy Journal is receiving recognition from high institutions of learning throughout the country. Universities, colleges and public and private schools are ordering copies for the instruction of their students and for debate purposes. If you haven't a copy, send in your order today, and in any case order one for a civilian friend.

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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

Navy Promotion Decisions

Interpretations and decisions of certain provisions in the Line Personnel Act of June 23, 1938 by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy were announced yesterday as follows:

The question is presented whether under the subject act an officer should be considered as having failed of selection as best fitted if his name, by reason of his physical disqualification, is not supplied the selection board in the list of eligibles and an officer junior to him is so selected.

It is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that under the subject act an officer cannot be considered as having "failed of selection" as best fitted for promotion if his name, by reason of his physical disqualification, is not furnished a selection board which selects an officer junior to him as best fitted for promotion. It is also the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that within the meaning of the subject act an officer is "not physically qualified" for consideration by a selection board only when his physical disability is of such a nature as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, would warrant his retirement or preclude his promotion if established by the approved finding of a statutory board.

—o—

Interpretation of certain provisions in the Line Personnel Act of June 23, 1938. (Medical records furnished selection boards.)

In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, the records to be excluded from those furnished selection boards under section 8(a) of the subject act are the medical history or health record of the officer concerned, boards of medical examiners for promotion, special boards of medical examiners, retiring boards, and the proceedings of any other board by which he has been physically examined, including among others boards of medical survey, and boards of medical officers appointed to conduct annual physical examinations. Such examinations conducted by individual medical officers, instead of boards, are likewise excluded. This does not deprive an officer of the right given him by section 8(b) of the Act to invite a selection board's attention "to any matter of record in the Navy Department concerning himself which he deems important in the consideration of his case," even though such matter should be part of his medical record. Nor does it in any manner affect the Secretary of the Navy's duty to furnish the board with an officer's complete record of service, exclusive of his medical record, as kept in accordance with regulations, instructions, and established practice at the time the subject act was enacted, even though such record of service may contain matter pertaining to an officer's physical condition.

—o—

Interpretation as to physical qualifications of brigadier generals of the Marine Corps:

The law being as set forth, the board is informed that brigadier generals do not come within the statutory requirement that officers of designated ranks shall not be eligible for consideration for promotion if they have had less than four years' service in grade or are not physically qualified. Therefore, the physical qualification of brigadier generals is not determined by the Secretary of the Navy, and is not to be assumed because of the fact that their names are furnished the board as eligible for consideration for promotion.

Reserves Named to Board

A board of officers has been appointed to meet at Atlanta, Ga., to investigate and report on the circumstances connected with the hospitalization of Maj. William Rogan Morrison, 406th Quartermaster Regiment, while on active duty in the DeSoto National Forest, Mississippi, in connection with the Third Army Maneuvers, and to make recommendations as to his disposition:

Detail for the Board — Capt. Perry Azariah McGinnis, Med.-Res.; 1st Lt. Amos Edward Wilkinson, Jr., MA-Res., and 2nd Lt. Raymond Meetze Britton.

Age Limits for Schools

The War Department this week announced amendments to the policies issued last month governing the selection of student officers for Leavenworth and the Army War College.

The amendments do not change the upper age limits previously announced but they do set a lower age for half of the class. This, it is said, is to prevent all students from being in the maximum age groups.

The texts of the amendments follow:

Command and General Staff School

a. Change subparagraph 3 c "Age requirements" to read as follows:

Course—All candidates must be less than age indicated on Sept. 15 of the year in which the course for which they are selected begins.

1939-1940	44
1940-1941	42
1941-1942	40

Thereafter No change

At least one-half of the candidates for the 1939-1940 and the 1940-1941 courses must be less than 40 years of age on Sept. 15 of the year in which the course for which they are selected begins. (When a fraction occurs, the extra officer may be either above or below the age of 40 years in the option of the Chief of Arm or Service concerned.)

b. Add to subparagraph 3 e the following:

(3) In applying this policy for the 1939-1940 and the 1940-1941 courses only, consideration will be given to shortening the prescribed two years in those cases where the strict application of the policy would deprive outstanding candidates from consideration. In all cases where this exception to policy is recommended, appropriate remark will be made to indicate that the candidate recommended is considered one of the outstanding officers of the arm or service.

c. So much of paragraph 4 as reads (AR 605-155, Oct. 27, 1936) to read (AR 605-155, March 14, 1938).

d. Paragraph 7 is amended to the extent that for the 1939-1940 course chiefs of arms and services will submit on Oct. 15, 1938 the list of names of officers recommended as students, Command and General Staff School, to take the 1939-1940 course.

Army War College

a. Change subparagraph 3 a "Age requirements" to read as follows:

Course—All candidates must be less than age indicated on September 15th of the year in which the course for which they are selected begins.

1939-1940	50
1940-1941	49
1941-1942	48
1942-1943	47
1943-1944	46
1944-1945	45
1945-1946	44

Thereafter No change

At least one half of the candidates for courses prior to the 1945-1949 course must be less than 44 years of age on September 15th of the year in which the course for which they are selected begins. (When a fraction occurs, the extra officer may be either above or below the age of 44 years in the option of the Chief of Arm or Service concerned.)

b. Add to subparagraph 3 d the following:

(3) In applying this policy for the 1939-1940 and the 1940-1941 courses only, consideration will be given to shortening the prescribed two years in those cases where the strict application of the policy would deprive outstanding candidates from consideration. In all cases where this exception to policy is recommended, appropriate remark will be made to indicate that the candidate recommended is considered one of the outstanding officers of the arm or service.

c. So much of paragraph 5 as reads (AR 605-155, October 27, 1936) to read (AR 605-155, March 14, 1938).

d. Paragraph 8 is amended to the extent that for the 1939-1940 course chiefs of arms and services will submit on October 15, 1938 the list of names of officers recommended as students, Army War College, to take the 1939-1940 course.

General Staff Duty for Reserves and National Guard

Army Regulations 130-15 and 140-5 were amended this week so as to omit the requirements pertaining to Command and General Staff School courses or Army War College Courses as requisites for officers of the National Guard or the Reserve being placed on General Staff duty. Pertinent paragraphs of the regulations as amended are as follows:

In AR 130-15, pertaining to the National Guard:

14%. Detail to War Department General Staff.—The National Defense Act provides that the General Staff Corps of the Army shall be formed by the detail therein for limited periods of officers from the arms and services. The names of officers of the National Guard of the United States who are especially qualified for such details are car-

ried on the special lists and, so far as practicable, all details are made therefrom. Details to the General Staff Corps are made only by direction of the President in orders issued by The Adjutant General naming the officers concerned. Regular Army, Reserve, or National Guard officers assigned to General Staff positions without such orders are not members of the General Staff Corps.

In AR 140-5, pertaining to the Officers' Reserve Corps:

8. Details to the General Staff Corps and Inspector General's Department.—a. General Staff Corps.—The National Defense Act provides that the General Staff Corps will be formed by the detail therein for limited periods of officers from the arms and services. The names of Reserve officers who are especially qualified for such details are carried on special lists and, so far as practicable, all details are made therefrom. Details to the General Staff Corps are made only by direction of the President in orders issued by The Adjutant General naming the officers concerned. Regular Army or Reserve officers assigned to General Staff positions without such orders from The Adjutant General are not members of the General Staff Corps (par. 47).

Naval Reserve Promotions

The Navy Department announced this week that twenty-six Naval Reserve Officers were issued commissions for promotion to the ranks set opposite their names and also that three appointments have been made in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Comdr. Ernest J. Flannigan.

Comdr. William P. Kain.

Lt. Comdr. Charles H. Belcher.

Lt. Comdr. Sidney B. Blaisdell.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph E. Duncan.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas H. Escott.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Henley.

Lt. Comdr. Reuben Janspern.

Lt. Julius L. Alpert.

Lt. Frederic A. Brossy.

Lt. Comdr. Franklin Young.

Lt. William H. Harrison.

Lt. George W. Molesworth.

Lt. Gordon B. Ross.

Lt. Jerome H. Sparhoe.

Ens. William A. Saleebey.

Lt. Benjamin T. Waldo, Jr.

Lt. Joseph B. Weeden.

Lt. Frederick G. Coffin.

Lt. (Jg) John G. Howell.

Lt. (Jg) John P. Ingle, Jr.

Lt. (Jg) John W. Jewett.

Lt. (Jg) Melvin C. Torian.

Lt. (Jg) Robert L. Wahlborg.

Lt. (Jg) George A. Weiss.

Lt. (Jg) John Winn.

The newly commissioned officers are:

Ens. Paul H. Kues.

Lt. Comdr. Andrew L. Gram.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur F. Morash.

Examination of Warrant Officers

Army Regulations 40-105 were amended this week so as to provide that the physical examination for applicants for appointment as warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service will be the same as that prescribed for candidates for commission. Applicants for appointment of other warrant officers will continue to have the same physical examination as that prescribed for applicants for enlistment.

Gold Star Mother's Day

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation designating Sunday, Sept. 25, 1938, as Gold Star Mother's Day and directing Government officials to display the United States flag on all Government buildings, and calling upon the people to display the flag and to hold appropriate meetings at their homes, churches, or other suitable places as a public expression of the affection and reverence of the people of the United States for the American Gold Star Mothers.

Recognitions of Nat. Gd. Officers

The following federal recognitions of National Guard officers are announced by the National Guard Bureau of the War Department. The officers concerned have been determined qualified after successfully passing fitness tests conducted by boards of Regular Army and National Guard officers as provided by the National Defense Act. These officers now hold the dual status as commissioned officers in the military forces of their various states and as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

Lt. Col. Stuart A. Baxter, Asst. Chief of

Staff, G-3, 37th Div.

Lt. Col. Chalmers R. Wilson, Signal Section, 37th Div.

Maj. Demas L. Sears, Asst. to Chief of Staff, G-3, 37th Division.

Capt. William D. Mack, QMC, Hq. Co., 108th QM Regt.

1st Lt. Alfred H. Tracy, Btry. B, 197th CA (AA).

Establish Dental Labs

The War Department this week announced the establishment of central dental laboratories in accordance with the new plan promulgated last month.

The following locations of central dental laboratories were given for service of all stations within the geographical limits of the corps areas indicated with the exception of stations formerly specified:

a. First, Second, and Third Corps Areas—Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

b. Fourth and Fifth Corps Areas—Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

c. Sixth and Seventh Corps Areas—Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

d. Eighth Corps Area—Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

e. Ninth Corps Area—Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

2. The following excepted stations will be served by the general hospitals indicated:

a. Ft. Logan, Colo., and Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.—by Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

b. Ft. Bliss, Tex., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. and Ft. D. A. Russell, Marfa, Tex.—by William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

c. All general hospitals and Ft. Benning, Ga., Ft. Sill, Okla., and the Station Hospital at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will furnish their own laboratory service, with the provision that each of these stations is authorized to forward to the central laboratory serving its corps area cases which require special fabricating methods available only at central dental laboratories.

Cpl. Young Commended

Corporal James D. Young, of the Service Company of the 10th Infantry at Ft. Thomas, Ky., recently was detailed to transport a passenger from Lunken Airport, Cincinnati, to the Union Terminal in that city. Corporal Young had no information as to his passenger's identity, and his surprise may well be imagined when, several days later, Lt. Arthur K. Noble, his commanding officer, handed him the following letter, which was addressed to Lieutenant Noble.

May I commend to you Corporal James D. Young of your organization who drove me in a Government car from the Cincinnati airport to the railroad depot on the evening of September 4, 1938. He is a careful and intelligent driver and his conduct reflects creditably on the efficiency and discipline of your organization.

With my best wishes for your continued success, believe me

Very sincerely yours,
(sgd.) LOUIS JOHNSON,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

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7th Corps Area Critique

(Continued from First Page)

Senior Blue Umpire, Senior Red Umpire, Blue and Red Commanders, in the order named, and some of the important points brought out in these discussions are summarized as follows:

1. That the maneuver was based on an endeavor to determine the best training to be gained by opposing a fast very mobile force against a slower and much larger force.

2. That the outstanding characteristic of an infantry motorized column operating on an exposed flank without proper convoy, is its vulnerability rather than its practicability.

3. That the artillery, and especially the medium artillery, should be provided with effective weapons for anti-mechanized defense.

4. That all means of communication within a command must be improved and maintained at a high standard of efficiency.

5. That the tendency to divert trucks from their normal mission of supply and utilize them for motor movements must be given more serious consideration, and particularly, when operating in hostile territory.

In his review of the operations, General Ford emphasized the utmost importance of this type of training for all grades of personnel in keeping abreast of modern warfare and concluded his remarks with the following relevant and succinct statement: "We all understand

that there is no substitute for bullets, projectiles, etc., used by the weapons on either side. Regardless of the perfection of the umpire system and while the decision of the umpire is only the opinion of one officer, you can rest assured that these umpires have been well selected and well trained. In a maneuver of this nature the duties of the umpires and the commanders are most difficult and many are loathe to criticize another officer for his decisions and actions or orders. It seems appropriate to me to leave with you the thought that those who sometimes criticize would, if they were placed in the same position of the other officer, knowing all the details he knew, find good and sound reasons to uphold the action taken."

The exercises involving only the Regular Army troops were held at the Camp McCoy Military Reservation during the period Aug. 29 to Sept. 10, 1938. This training center of the Sixth Corps Area, located in the west central part of Wisconsin, thirty-five miles east of LaCrosse, includes an area of 14,111 acres and is approximately 7 miles (east-west) by 4 miles (north-south). The character of the terrain is quite varied. The soil, except the swamp areas, is very sandy and a commanding ridge largely covered with jack-pine and scrub oak extends along the east-west axis of the area. The streams have high steep banks and it is impracticable to move loaded trucks across country except on designated trails and at indicated stream crossings.

The proximity of Camp McCoy to the

Regular Army posts in the Seventh Corps Area enabled the Corps Area Commander, General Ford, to effect the movement of troops at minimum expense by marching, shuttle movement and with motors. The concentration was completed on Saturday, Aug. 26, and the ensuing period to include Wednesday, Sept. 7, was utilized in brigade and unit training under the supervision of Brigadier General Hodges, commanding the 14th Brigade.

19th Bomb. Group Is Winner

The award of the Colombian Trophy to the 19th Bombardment Group at March Field, Calif., has just been announced by the General Headquarters Air Force. This Trophy, a graceful cup of pure silver handwrought in Colombia, is awarded annually to the group in the General Headquarters Air Force which has the lowest accident rate per thousand flying hours for the training year. The 19th Bombardment Group, commanded by Lt. Col. Harvey S. Burwell, was lowest with an accident rate of .091. The 7th Bombardment Group at Hamilton Field, Calif., was second with a rate of .169.

The Colombian Trophy has been in the possession of the 3rd Attack Group at Parksdale Field, La., for the past two years. General Andrews received the Trophy from the 3rd Attack Group and personally took it to March Field where the formal presentation will take place.

The Libraries and schools in your community should have the 75th Anniversary Number for educational and debate purposes. Suggest that they order copies immediately.

Pay Board Named

(Continued from First Page)

formation, papers, and other data pertinent to the matter hereby submitted, from the Bureaus and officers of the Navy Department.

6. The board is authorized to assist the Inter-departmental Pay Board now in session by making available to such board the conclusions and recommendations of the board in advance of approval of the findings and recommendations of the board. The Inter-departmental Pay Board will be informed that the conclusions and recommendations made available to it under authorization of this paragraph are tentative.

7. The Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is hereby directed to furnish necessary clerical assistance.

Claude A. Swanson

Admiral Sadler said yesterday that the board will attack the problem at its fundamentals rather than taking an arbitrary scale and attempting to justify it. Prior studies of the question, however, will be utilized to the fullest, he said. One approach to be taken, the Admiral indicated, was to define the duties of Naval personnel and compare their compensation with the pay of similar jobs in civil life.

In view of the fact that the study must be completed by Dec. 1, witnesses will be heard only on points on which it is decided the board has insufficient information. In case any person or group decide to present their case and the board decides not to take time to hear them because it believes the question had been previously threshed out the interested parties will be afforded an opportunity to check over the older data with members of the board individually.

The board, under its directive, will draft a bill which bases pay upon responsibility, abolishes the distinction between married and bachelor officers and in general simplifies the pay scale by doing away with rental, subsistence and other allowances. This was directed by Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, when the group requested that the study be made. The directive to the board from the Secretary of the Navy sets forth these views of the Naval Committee Chairman and instructs the board to make its study and draft proposed legislation with this in mind.

As Congressman Vinson's pay views correspond to those of ranking naval officials, it is expected that the Departmental study will conform to the outline expressed. They, however, are quite contrary to the stand taken by the War Department at the initial meeting of the Interdepartmental Pay Board two weeks ago and emphasize that the development of a joint pay bill as requested by the Senate Military Affairs Committee in proposing the all-service study will be a difficult task.

The Interdepartmental Board held its second meeting yesterday morning, at which representatives of the other five Services presented their views as to the War Department's general proposals outlined at the first meeting two weeks ago. The expression of views were confined to those dealing with enlisted and warrant pay under an agreement reached by the board. The Navy's statement, presented by Capt. Jesse B. Oldendorf, USN, gave only the Sea Service's general stand as to enlisted and warrant pay, inasmuch as the findings of the Sadler Board, appointed this week, will when ready, constitute the Navy Department's views on the pay question.

Promote Army Enlisted Men

To Be Technical Sergeant

(Continued from Page 62)

Elmer H. Fisher	Tony Danbroso
John A. Masterson	John A. Marshall
Charles Gardick	Luther Sheldon
Harold G. Benson	Golden R. Davis
Elli B. Nipper	Paul D. Bennett
James E. Dearborn	Courtney K. Mueller
Chester A. Armstrong	Joseph M. Fredericks
Edwin J. McClellan	Cecil C. Seguine
Gerald G. Whitaker	Samuel Hynes

Named CA Quartermaster

Lt. Col. Guy I. Rowe, QMC, has been named Quartermaster of the Sixth Corps Area with station in Chicago, Illinois, vice Maj. George M. Herringshaw, QMC, Acting Corps Area Quartermaster, relieved.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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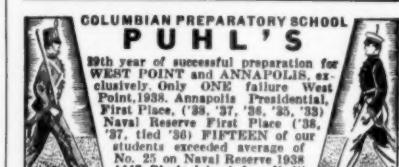
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